The New-York Times.

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THE KUKLUX KLAN.

Present Condition and Purposes of the Order.

Interesting Statements by Observers in the South.

The Kuklux Waiting for the Ascendency of the Democrats.

Hopes of the Latter to Regain the Control of the Nation.

Oath of the Supreme Degree of this Remarkable Order.

Although the strict enforcement of the Kuklux law in some portions of the South has had the effect to generally decrease the outrages committed by the Klan, there is abundant evidence that the atrocious order is not extinct, but is only waiting for the coming of a more favorable time to again commence those fiendish murders and torturings which have made the name of Kuklux more infamous than any of history. Recent arrivals in this City from the Southern States show that the condition of the South has been much improved in consequence of the sternness of the United States officials in dealing with these miscreants. In those counties where there have been a number of convictions under the Kuklux law, the order is entirely extinct, and in other sections it is quiescent, but is yet an organized body, having its distinctive signs and passwords, and holding meetings regularly, but not attempting for the present to commit any very serious outrages. A recent incident in Charlotte, N.C., shows the straits to which the Kuklux have been reduced by the vigor of the Administration for the recreation indispensible to a subject of the Invisible Empire. The last heavy snow-storm reached so far south as this town, and the inhabitants were astonished to find their streets covered with snow. The circumstance was seized by a number of young men, who were all recognised as members of the Kuklux, to wreak a little of their spite upon "niggers and white radicals," without incurring any of the penalties of that horrible unconstitutional law of Congress by which so many of their brethren had been sent to jail for merely killing or maiming human beings for their political opinions. Anxious to indulge their proclivities, and at the same time avoid the law, these fellows hit upon the happy expedient of snow-balling the objects of their hatred, and did it in such a way that the sport was almost as exhilarating as their old-time method of tying men and women naked to trees and whipping them until they died from exhaustion. Every negro and every white man known to be a Radical, who that morning passed the corner where these miscreants were gathered, was pelted with snow-balls, packed so tight as to be as hard as rocks. These missiles were so effective that several who were struck by them fell insensible, to the great delight of the chivalry, and one poor negro, who was thus stunned, was pounced upon by the gang, who trampled upon him until he was so badly injured that his recovery from his wounds was for some time doubtful. Thirty persons were maltreated to a greater or less extent by these ruffians, and the eye-witness, from whom this statement is derived and to whom all the assailants and assailed are well known, assured the writer that to his positive knowledge every one of the former were members of the Kuklux, and all the victims well-known Republicans. During the time the "sport" was going, many white men known to be in sympathy with the Klan passed and repassed without molestation, which fact was held to be a strong proof that the affair was intended to be something more serious than appeared upon the surface.

This incident is declared by recent observers in the South to be typical of the present condition of affairs. Just now there are none of those horrible outrages committed, the recital of which, before the Kuklux Committee of Congress made the civilized world shudder, and the evidence of which, produced before the Court which tried some of the miscreants, made Reverdy Johnson throw up his case in disgust. But the Kuklux themselves—but only among themselves—say plainly that their present inactivity is enforced, and that when a propitious time arrives, they will recommence the work of flaying the Radicals out of the country. The order has not yet abandoned its first object, entertained from its foundation, which is to secure the electoral votes of the late slave States for the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, hoping that when these votes are secured the Democracy can easily regain control of the nation. This being accomplished, they expect the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they were, slavery and all, with the South more powerful than before the war. The chiefs of the Order have too much sense to entertain such dreams, or too much prudence to give them expression in words, but such talk as this has been heard during the past few weeks in numerous "dens," as the conclaves of the Klan are now called among the rank and file whose hopes of the long expected "good time coming," have, of late, been greatly strengthened by the supposed disintegration of the the Republican Party as a consequence of the Cincinnati movement. The least sanguine of these savages expect that the Republican Party will be so weakened by these dissensions that the Kuklux law will be repealed, and they be once more free to murder and maim Radicals without molestation from the United States Government. These statements are not the coinage of the writer, but are the gist of conversations had with men who listened to them in the very "dens" of the Order. These witnesses declare that the Klan does not, as a general thing, expect to overthrow the Government by force, but only hope to obtain possession of it by intimidation and those frauds upon the ballot-box which they have learned from their Tammany allies in the North. At the same time there are among them some bold spirits who demonstrate to their own satisfaction, and that of their hearers, how easy it would be for the Klan to seize the Government even by force. We are all sworn, say these reasoners, to obey all orders of the Grand Cyclops without question or hesitation. Now, suppose 50,000 of us should get orders to go singly to Washington, each armed with a pistol and knife; being all there, suppose we should be ordered to do certain things at a certain signal, what could prevent us seizing "the who' thing?" The absurdity of these dreams is not apparent to any of the Klan, and the mere fact that they are entertained even by a few of the bolder and more desperate spirits is of sufficient significance.

It is entirely too late to deny that the Kuklux Klan is not an organization extending over the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, or that its objects are not political. Nothing was ever more clearly proved, even by the most rigid interpretation of the rules of evidence, than these two facts. Variously known as the Constitutional Union Guards, the Union and Young Men's Democracy, the White Brotherhood, the Knights of the White Camelia, the Order of Invisible Empire, and Kuklux Klan, the oaths, rituals, disguises, grips, signs, and passwords of these several organizations are almost identical, and in all of them, with the exception of the second named, the officers are known as Commander, South Commander, Grand Commander, Chief of Dominion, and Grand Cyclops. The detectives sent into the South by the Government, acting through Col. H. C. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service, have established these facts beyond all cavil, and it is only necessary, in order to show the second fact, to quote a portion of the oath of the Supreme Degree of the Order, which reads as follows:

"I swear to forever oppose the social and political elevation of the negro to an equality with the whites, and that I will come at every hour of the moon to execute the trust confided to me by the Commander and the brethren. I furthermore swear that, in case of my being interrupted in the establishment of the principles for which we are contending, that I will regard no oath that will convict one of the members of this Order, but under all circumstances will stand by the Order in blood and death. I furthermore swear that I will give the signal cry of distress, only when in real distress, and that I will yield my life, if necessary, in aid of a brother giving the double cry of this degree. Lastly, I swear by this Bible, and this skull, and this blood, that should I ever prove unfaithful in any particular to the obligation I have now assumed, I hope to meet with the fearful and just penalty of the traitor, which is death, DEATH, DEATH, at the hands of the brethren. So help me God."

Evidence to the same facts was obtained by the Congressional Kuklux Committee in such volume as to be almost worthless, as it was so bulky when printed that no one would read it. There has been no attempt in this article to give a rehash of any of the testimony submitted to Congress, as the only design has been to give the public some idea of the present condition and purposes of the order as derived from witnesses, who, within the past ten days have been within the dens of the Kuklux, as well as observers of their public proceedings. Their testimony is conclusive that even now, in the crippled days of the Kuklux, there is urgent need for the legislation so stigmatized in the resolutions of the Missouri sore-heads, from which the creed of the Cincinnati malcontents is to be drawn. Even yet it is evident that the "return to the methods of peace" by the repeal of the Kuklux law demanded by the "Liberals" would be instantly followed by an outbreak of that savagery in the South which is for the present repressed by that law alone. The Kuklux themselves say as much, and they can be relied upon to speak the truth of themselves in this respect if in no other. If there is any value whatever in evidence, it is the cause of humanity, not of a party, nor even of a Government, which is upheld in the South by that Kuklux law, which a Republican Congress passed and a Republican Administration has enforced with such excellent results.

CUBA.

Progress of the Struggle—Tidings from all Parts of the Island—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 30, 1872.

At no time since the beginning of the war have we been less provided with reliable news than at present. News abounds, but each faction gives such widely-differing accounts from the other, that it is impossible to form even ordinary conjectures. Gen. VALMASEDA is still at Canto del Embarcadero. The activity of the troops since his arrival there is truly wonderful, and the Cubans have withdrawn from many points which they occupied until now, and have retired to the mountains. The telegraph is playing a most important rôle, and the benefits of its re-establishment in many parts of the revolted districts cannot be overestimated. VALMASEDA still thinks that he can finish the revolution by May, but the time is very short, and I doubt whether he can do it, although he will do much toward its decrease. The Cubans report continual battles and victories over the Spaniards, and only need arms and ammunition to make a more successful resistance. How far these reports are true it is hard to tell, and it is doubtful whether any engagements of magnitude have taken place, the small number of combatants which either side can bring into action at any one time, preventing engagements on a large scale. The heaviest Spanish column does not number over 1,500 men, and the generality only numbers from 300 to 700, while the Cubans have no army corps composed of more than 500 men. The only engagements of consequence occur in the Eastern Department, where the Cubans under MODESTO DIAZ claim to have given the Spanish Gen. CAMPOS a good trashing. As Gen. CAMPOS has been very reticent of late, it is likely that he has met with some reverses, but not of such a character as reported among the Cubans here. CAMPOS is a brave soldier and an intelligent one, but he is considered somewhat excitable and not over cautious. A correspondent from Santiago de Cuba says most affairs thereabouts and in Guantanamo continue unchanged, while but little occurs at Manzanillo. He considers VALMASEDA's chances of completely squashing the insurrection in April exceedingly slim. Letters received from those who are with VALMASEDA place the matter in a much more favorable light, however, and VALMASEDA himself is sanguine of success....In the Central and Cinco Villas Departments but little fighting is going on, Gen. PORTILLA's system of occupying the country preventing operations on a small scale from being carried on with much chance of success. Of course, if the Cubans should feel inclined to rise *en masse*, (a very doubtful contingency,) this system would be of small use....Up to date, Gen. CARLOS GARCIA has not been able to do anything, and he sleeps almost every night in a different place. Hundreds of Cubans hide and protect him, warning him of the approach of the troops and volunteers, although they run great risk in doing so. One man, who had hidden him, was found out, and as happens frequently here in such cases, the *gendarmes*, in charge of the prison, shot him on the road in order to save him a trial....The résumé of the past fortnight, as published by the War Department, shows 132 Cubans killed and 41 prisoners taken, and 534 *presentados*, while the Spanish loss is given as 5 killed and 41 wounded. This report, as usual, includes only those who were killed by bullets, and fails to mention the large number of deaths by cholera, small-pox and fevers.... A combined movement of the troops of Las Tunas, Manzanillo, Holguin, and Canto Arriba against VICENTE GARCIA is now spoken of, but GARCIA will undoubtedly be able to give it the slip. A report has also been current, since yesterday, that the Cubans in the Central Department had defeated a Spanish detachment, and were then laying siege to Cascorro.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Gen. PALANCA, late Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Department, and Gen. ANTONIO VENENE, of the artillery, left for Spain, yesterday....The frigates *Arapiles* and *Gerona* have gone to Caracas, to investigate the quarrel between the Venezuelans and the Spanish Minister, and may fasten a row on the Venezuelans, perhaps bombarding Caracas and some other towns....Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, is here again, to look after the interests of the Church, and see what progress has been made by Rev. Mr. KENNEY, since the latter's arrival....A race took place, yesterday afternoon, between the first cutters of the flag-ship *Worcester* and monitor *Terror*, the former winning handsomely.... The bark *Elba*, from New-York last week, brought the latest news from that City, in this age of steam....The drouth is very great in Santiago de Cuba, and the people are fighting for the water at the public wells.

QUASIMODO.

Opening of the Walkill Valley Railroad Bridge.

RONDOUT, April 7.—The crossing of the first train over the Walkill Valley Railway Bridge was celebrated at Rosedale yesterday. About 3,000 people were present, including many prominent men from various points in the vicinity. The first train over consisted of an engine, tender and seven cars. The test was completely satisfactory, the bridge showing no signs of weakness.

The bridge was begun in August, 1870, and was completed last January. It is built of iron, in five spans, supported by heavy stone piers and abutments, and iron columns. It is 150 feet high, being the highest span bridge in the United States, and its total length is 966 feet. It cost $225,000.

The Walkill Valley Railway is now completed to that point, and the track is ready for the rails to this city. The road is expected to be finished to this place in about two months.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Two Cincinnati Conventions—The Tax Bill Still Unsettled—Missouri Safe for the Union—The Colored Vote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There is considerable confusion in the public mind over the fact that two Conventions are going to meet at Cincinnati on May 1. The one known as the "Sorehead Republican, or Office-seekers' Convention," is understood; but what the Reunion Reform Mass Convention means is not so clear to many. The fact is, that this last concern is a Democratic possumite gathering, which is to furnish the numbers and make the sentiment for the soreheads. The managers of the arrangement are all Democratic, the leaders being MILTON SAYLER, who ran against Hon. AARON F. PERRY for Congress in 1870, and J. H. FOLLETT, who was formerly Democratic Speaker of the Ohio Assembly.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee were yesterday engaged upon the text of their bill, and entertain the hope of being able to report it to the House by Wednesday. Much interest has been manifested to know whether the Committee would regard their previous action on tea and coffee in making up their bill. It is now understood that they will disregard it entirely, and present their bill in accordance with their own sentiments on these articles, which are in favor of reductions, and against absolute removal of all duty. In reporting the Free Tea and Coffee bill to the House some time since, they complied with the emphatic instructions of the House; having done this they now feel at liberty to pursue their own views, and the bill to be reported will probably place the rates on tea and coffee at about what they were in Mr. SHERMAN's bill. It is easy to foresee that this may lead to serious embarrassment at the very outset from either one of two causes, viz.: The Senate may take up and pass, at any moment, the Free Tea and Coffee bill now on its calendar, or when the House bill is reported, the same vote as before may put these articles on the free list. In either case, such action will thoroughly disarrange the basis on which the Ways and Means are preparing their bill, and will either necessitate a recommittal or a change of base in the face of perhaps an opposition House, which will be a difficult thing.

SUMNER'S HOME FOR GRANT.

Ward Six of Boston, in which Mr. SUMNER was born, and where he has always lived, and which includes on one extreme the aristocratic precincts of Beacon-street, and on the other three or four hundred colored voters, elected its delegates to the Republican State Convention, on Thursday night, and unanimously instructed them for GRANT.

MISSOURI FOR THE UNION.

Ex-Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, arrived here from St. Louis last night. He reports the Republican prospects in that State as constantly improving, and that, with sagacious and vigorous management, the State may be triumphantly reclaimed in the Presidential election.

THE COLORED VOTE.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS will be a delegate from this district to the National Convention of Colored Men, which meets at New-Orleans, the 10th of the present month, and will probably be the President of the Convention. Efforts have been making by the runners of the Cincinnati office-seekers' Convention to influence the action of this Convention of the colored men on the supposition that the colored vote can thereby be deflected from GRANT; but judging from the small influence of the particular colored men said to have been approached, they have little chance of success.

THE KUKLUX CASES.

It is understood that one of the South Carolina Kuklux cases, involving the constitutionality of that law, has been so arranged on the docket of the Supreme Court as to come up for argument on the 15th inst.

FISHERY DUES.

The facts in regard to the dues paid by American vessels frequenting the British coast, for the support of light-houses and beacons, may be made the subject of legislation. A revision of these dues was attempted while DANIEL WEBSTER was Secretary of State, but without success. These dues are kept up by several corporations which receive the dues. The United States maintains light-houses and buoys on its coast for the whole world, and that without charge, and it is therefore seems rather unfair that our commerce should pay tribute to Great Britain in this respect.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The following is a statement prepared at the Treasury showing the progress of reduction of the public debt and interest from March 1, 1869, to April 1, 1872:

	Debt March 1, 1869.	Debt April 1, 1872.
Five-twenty six per cent. stock	$1,602,587,350	$1,120,717,300
Other six per cent. stock	283,677,400	[illegible]
Ten-forty five per cent. stock	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock	27,022,000	20,000,000
Funded five per cent. 1881, new		200,000,000
Total funded	$2,107,854,050	$1,818,065,[illegible]
Greenback and old Demand Notes	$356,021,073	$357,500,966
Greenback Certificates, three and four per cent	71,140,000	30,196,000
Gold Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fractional Currency	36,781,547	42,282,[illegible]
Past due Notes and Bonds	[illegible]	26,[illegible]
Total Treasury Circulat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less Gold in Treasury	96,741,261	120,200,610
	$400,390,282	$365,839,747
Less Currency in Treasury	16,[illegible]	10,431,[illegible]
Net Treasury Circulation	$383,545,654	$355,408,448
Total Debt less Cash	$2,491,399,904	$2,174,374,[illegible]
Yearly interest in Gold	$124,255,350	$104,992,278
Yearly interest in Cur'cy	2,134,200	912,720
Total amount of yearly interest charge	$126,389,550	$105,904,998

HONORS TO MR. MORSE.

Resolutions of the State Senate in Honor of the Late Inventor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Senate Committee to draw up resolutions relative to the death of Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, on Saturday, reported the following:

The undersigned Committee, appointed to draft appropriate resolutions for the memory of Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, beg leave to report the following:

Resolved, That the Senate have heard with profound regret of the death of SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, whose achievement of science in rendering the electric telegraph of practical usefulness, has constituted him one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, and that they recognise this official expression as eminently due to his memory.

Resolved, That we remember with pride, that while a citizen of this State, his thought conceived and skill formed the art which has marked a new era in the progress of civilization.

Resolved, That the career of Prof. MORSE through all the discouragements which beset him, is the pride of this his adopted State, and that these resolutions be entered upon the Journal of the Senate, and that a copy thereof, duly certified, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

WM. B. WOODIN,
H. C. MURPHY, } Committee.
D. P. WOOD,

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

REOPENING NAVIGATION.

Ice on Lake St. Clair Breaking Up—Buffalo River Opening.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—A tug succeeded in getting through Lake St. Clair yesterday, passing through six miles of ice. The heavy rain prevailing here since yesterday will undoubtedly rot the ice, so that navigation may now be considered open from Port Huron to Cleveland. The ice in Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron is still solid.

The Buffalo River opened Sunday morning. The tug *Compound*, at Buffalo, cut through the ice from Union Dry Dock to the light-house, and returned.

DANA'S DEFEAT.

He and His Attorney Withdraw From the Naval Investigation.

His Promise to Produce Witnesses Unfulfilled—Legality of the Payments of the Secor Claims Clearly Shown.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The disaster, defeat and flight from the city of DANA, BARTLETT, GIBSON et al. has been the principal subject of comment for the past thirty-six hours. It is the unanimous expression that there never was such an overwhelming, humiliating and disgraceful overthrow of the vile purposes of bad men. The last escape of DANA and his scribbler on Friday night was that they would privately furnish to the Committee on Saturday a list of witnesses who, they said, could be summoned to prove the charges made. Nobody believed this could be done, and it was not. DANA and his backers fled the city, at noon of yesterday, without notice to the Committee, and the investigation went on last night in the examination of six witnesses who were concerned in the very matters which the charges pretended to cover. The evidence of Dr. BROADHEAD, Second Controller of the Treasury, the law officer whose fiat is higher than that of Secretary or President on the legality of the payment of the SECOR claim, was conclusive. He passed the claim because it was strictly in accordance with law. Every man who is concerned in any of the transactions covered by the charges will be summoned, and the investigation will not suffer for want of a prosecution. It will be pushed through to a conclusion vigorously.

THE TESTIMONY.

The House Select Committee on the naval investigation met at 7½ P. M., present Messrs. SARGENT, acting Chairman, PETERS, WARREN, and ARCHER. The acting Chairman called upon Mr. ROBESON to proceed with his evidence. Mr. ROBESON inquired whether the list of names of witnesses promised by Mr. DANA had been furnished to the Committee?

The acting Chairman replied that no such list had been furnished to the Committee, and the other members of the Committee concurred in this statement.

Rear-Admiral BOGGS was then examined, and testified that during the war he was engaged, under Admiral GREGORY, in superintending the construction of iron-clads at New-York, and saw them every day. He was senior officer of the Board appointed in 1869 to examine the SECORS' claims for extra work upon the *Manhattan*, *Mahopac* and *Tecumseh*, and the Board decided they were fair and just claims, as the iron-clads were built under a contract that had to be changed to meet the necessities of the service, which changes involved a great deal of extra work and additional material. The SECORS were allowed $500 a day extra for every day gained on the contract time, a peculiar arrangement, as the SECORS had more work to do than other contractors. The Board was satisfied that the work charged for had been done. All the extras to contract had been also allowed in the case of MYLES GREENWOOD under the authority of a Board composed of Admiral GREGORY and Chief Engineers WOOD and WILLIAMSON, under Mr. WELLES' administration, as witness believed; had seen an order to Admiral GREGORY how to treat these cases. The original order was put in evidence as follows:

Copy sent General Inspector on 15th March, with order to comply. F. H. G.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, March 7, 1864.

SIR: Mr. GUSTAVUS RICKER, in behalf of ALEXANDER SWIFT & Co. of the Niles Works, in a letter to the Department of the Third District, has requested that an advance payment may be made on account of extra work on the Catawba and Oneota. Upon this letter the Department has indorsed, "Treat this alike," by which you will please be governed.—Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN LINTHALL, Chief of Bureau.

Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY, New-York.

ORDER.

The General Inspector will be governed by the above order, and pass the accounts for extras in this class of vessels in the same ratio to the amount paid on the *Canonicus* and *Saugus*, calculating from his own records, and not from the amount claimed by the parties respectively.

(Signed,) F. H. GREGORY, Rear Admiral.

By Mr. ROBESON; Q.—I find in looking at that bill that there are two items on slips for rise in the price of materials, and these increased the cost for that reason; what do you say about that? A.—If I recollect the examination we made on that point, it showed that it was after this order had been given to stop work in consequence of the news they got from the South arrived.

Q.—But the point to which I wish to direct your attention specifically is whether that allowance had anything to do with the work on the contract, or whether it was confined merely to the extra work? A.—No, Sir; he had to buy his iron for this extra work after he got the orders, drawings and plans to make it.

Q.—Then the increase in price was entirely on the extra work? A.—Entirely.

Q.—Then in that you have no reference to anything done under the contract specifically? A.—No, Sir; we examined very carefully, and everything done under the contract we took proper account of and threw it out.

To Mr. ARCHER—Witness was chief of the Board spoken of. There was a previous board known as the Merchant Board. None of the allowances made by the latter board were included in Secor's bill, presented to witness' board.

Q.—One of the allowances that you made was for increased cost of boilers on account of delays by changes made, the price of labor having advanced; three thousand days at fifty cents a day; what evidence had you before your board as to the number of days? A.—I cannot say positively, except that to my personal knowledge it was necessary after they raised the decks of this vessel, these boilers being completed, to take down the front of the vessel—to take it all out again.

Q.—Did you or any of your officers keep an account of the number of days which they worked? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was there sworn evidence before you of the number of days work? A.—There was evidence; but I do not think it was sworn to.

Q.—Was the extra work done on these vessels the same on both? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. When you were acting on this Board in 1869, did you take into consideration the act of 1868, which awarded to SECOR, and SECOR, PARRINE & Co., $115,600? A. We saw that law and read it over, and the conclusion the Board came to was, that the law did not appear to us to apply to that case; but as we were not lawyers we thought we would leave that for some better judge than us to decide.

Q.—This extra work that was done on the vessels that are spoken of was each part of the extra work contracted for separately? A.—No, Sir; you could not contract for such work.

Q.—They had been paid for that extra work in part before, had they not? A.—No, nothing at all, so far as I am aware, until they came before our Board.

Q.—In what way, then, did you arrive at this fifty cents a day that is charged? A.—It was the same amount that had been allowed by the Board composed of Admiral GREGORY, Mr. WOOD and Mr. WILLIAMSON; they had to buy materials after prices had increased, the delay being caused by waiting for the plans, and no contract could be made beforehand; extra labor had to be allowed for, as the Government had ordered night gangs if necessary for speed; there were also claims for detention; there was nothing said in SECOR's contract about paying for patent rights, as is usually the case; that was why the Board allowed them $5,261.

To Mr. WARREN—The extra work was passed before the Marchant Board awards.

To Mr. PETERS—The Marchant Board passed upon matters extra in the contract only.

Q.—SECOR, PERRINE & Co. received from the Government $520,000 as extra allowances; $115,000 was by Congress, $63,000 was by your Board. Now, where did they get the balance of their extra allowance? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was there any Board under Mr. WELLES' administration? A.—I do not know, Sir; I know that Admiral GREGORY's Board was sitting, but as I was not a member of the Board, I did not learn anything more than the fact that they were sitting, and were engaged on the claim on some of the vessels.

By the Secretary of the Navy—In speaking of what evidence you had in regard to the extra prices of fifty cents per day paid for extra work done on these vessels, state whether the same allowance was made for the same description of work on the *Tippecanoe*. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This extra work was of the same kind precisely as was allowed on the *Tippecanoe*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you find by an actual examination of the bill paid for the *Tippecanoe* that that amount had been allowed on that ship? A.—Yes, that the same amount had been allowed; SECOR's first bill was a great deal larger than the bill which was allowed; they withdrew it, and presented another bill, cutting down the amount to correspond exactly with what had been allowed on GREENWOOD's bill, and that amount was allowed by our Board.

Q.—Mr. ARCHER asked you whether these things were contracted for specifically, and you said that there was no contract about it at all; state whether each item of the extra work was ordered specifically. A.—Each item was ordered specifically by the engineer under authority of Admiral GREGORY, and Admiral GREGORY had charge as General Superintendent of all the work done on ships outside of the Navy-yards.

Chief Engineer LORING, who was one of the Boggs Board, was examined by Secretary ROBESON, and testified that the same work was done by the SECORS as on the *Tippecanoe*; the bill in the case of the *Tippecanoe* was sent to the Board to compare by; the extras were not in the bill previously paid to the SECORS; all the work was extra to the contract.

By Mr. ARCHER—Did not know whether any of the bills presented by the SECORS were marked "rejected" by the former Board or not. The Board examined a particular bill to see whether any of the items could be found on the bills which had been paid; the member of the Secor Company who appeared before the Board was not sworn as to his account; the Board took no declaration other than those of the officers who composed it.

Chief-Engineer KING, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was examined by Secretary ROBESON. He testified, among other things, that the Board was authorized by Congress, under the direction of Secretary WELLS; the Board considered how much would be due to contractors under their contract proper; the claims of the SECORS were ruled out as not coming within the law; witness went to Europe on his own motion; he had some difficulty in obtaining leave of absence, the Secretary of the Navy saying he did not wish him to be absent from the bureau.

Mr. ARCHER remarked it appeared from the report of the Marchand Board that $521,195 had been paid to the SECORS for work over and above their contract prices.

Witness said he presumed that statement to be correct.

JOHN M. BRODHEAD, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, testified he has control of the accounts arising in the War and Navy Departments and the Pension and Indian Bureaus; he was the officer having the ultimate decision of the accounts; when the vouchers came to him for the payment of $93,000 to the SECORS, his impression was that the allowance was a mistake. He took them up to the Secretary of the Navy, with whom he had an interview, and called his attention to the law of 1868. He and witness went over the law together, and both came to the conclusion that the acts of 1867 and 1868 were completely *in pari materia*, and must be construed with regard to each other, and that the award made by the Board designated acted only on the claims that could not be allowed by the Department outside of the contract, being in the nature of damages. The witness became satisfied with the view taken by the Secretary, and had no doubt of its correctness since. The law of 1868 said the $115,600 should be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of these vessels upon which the Board made the allowance as their report under the act of March 2, 1867. There was no need of intervention of Congress, as there was a large balance due the SECORS. Witness was entirely satisfied and passed the vouchers. It was not unusual to reopen accounts; it was sometimes done if it was supposed the claims were just.

ALEXANDER W. RUSSELL, Pay Inspector and Naval Pay-master at Philadelphia, testified that the Secretary of the Navy never said a word to him about business until here to-night, nor did he hold any business communication with him except in an official way. The witness gave an account of obtaining supplies, never departing from the rule of giving a contract, when bids are made, to the lowest bidder; goods are obtained from merchants without his knowledge, the intervention of middle-men; he always applied for authority to advertise for proposals when the amount of merchandise required was over $1,000, and no authority was given except in urgent cases; he applied for authority to advertise for 1,000 tons of coal for the *Tennessee* just before she went to Samana Bay, but he purchased the coal without advertising, having been ordered to do so without delay; he never had any direction from the Secretary of the Navy to favor anybody, but he received a letter from the Secretary as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Mr. WILLIAM INGHAM, of the firm of SHOEMAKER & INGHAM, coal dealers, of the City of Philadelphia, is the son of a personal friend of my own, and is known to me as a gentleman of character and responsibility. I shall be glad if his firm can have a fair opportunity to supply coal when the same is required to be purchased for the use of the navy, subject, of course, to the provisions of the law on that subject and to the best interests of the country.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

ALEXANDER W. RUSSELL, Purchasing Pay-master, Philadelphia, Penn.

There are no middle-men who make purchases for the Navy Department in Philadelphia; there never was an order given to witness to purchase coal from either of the CATTELLS, or that they should buy coal for him; he had purchased flour from A. G. CATTELL & Co., flour and commission merchants, at various times to send on board of ships going to sea or for baking bread in the navy-yard, the whole amount of purchases being $3,138 38 to date; witness never employed anybody to buy coal for him; as to the letter of Secretary ROBESON to him about SHOEMAKER and INGHAM, the witness said they never sold him any coal; they made a bid, but their bid was not low enough.

Mr. ARCHER asked whether he had ever been approached directly or indirectly by the CATTELLS or by their friends to give them contracts, to which question witness replied he had never been thus approached.

The Committee adjourned at 10½ o'clock until Monday evening.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

Text of the New French Law of Proscription.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the text of the law recently adopted by the National Assembly, proscribing the *Internationale* in France. It runs as follows: "Article 1. Every international association which, under whatsoever denomination, and particularly under that of the International Association of Workmen, shall have for its object the incitement to a suspension of labor, to the abolition of the right of property, of the family, of the country, of religion, or of the freedom of worship, will constitute by the sole fact of its existence and of its ramifications through the French territory an attempt against the public peace. Article 2. Every Frenchman who, after the promulgation of the present law, shall become affiliated or shall perform any act of affiliation to the International Association of Workmen, or to any other association professing similar doctrines and having the same object, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than three months or more than two years, and to a fine of 50 to 1,000 francs. He may, in addition, be deprived of all his civic, civil and family rights enumerated in article 42 of the Penal Code, during five years at least or ten years at most. Any foreigner who shall affiliate himself in France, or shall perform any act of affiliation, will be subject to the penalties prescribed by the present law. Article 3. The penalty of imprisonment may be extended to five years, and that of fine to 2,000 francs in the case of those, whether Frenchmen or foreigners, who shall have accepted any office in any such association, or who shall knowingly have assisted in its extension, whether by receiving or inviting subscriptions on its behalf, or by procuring adherents either singly or in bodies, or by propagating its doctrines, its rules, or its circulars. They may further be placed by the Correctional Tribunals, after the expiration of these penalties, under the surveillance of the police for from five to ten years. Any Frenchman against whom the provision last recited shall have been enforced will, during the same period, remain subject to the measures of police applicable to foreigners in conformity with articles 7 and 8 of the law of Dec. 3, 1849. Article 4. Those shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment for from six months to a year, and to fine of from 50 francs to 500 francs, who shall knowingly have hired or let any building for one or several meetings of a portion or section whatever of the above-mentioned Association, the same being without prejudice to the heavier penalties applicable under the penal code to crimes and offenses of any kind of which they may have been guilty, either as principals or accomplices. Article 5. The article 46 of the penal code may be applied in respect of the penalties of imprisonment and of fine prescribed by the preceding sections. Article 6. The provisions of the penal code and all previous laws which are not modified by the present law shall continue in force."

German Festivities and Celebrations.

The members of Post Kolter, No. 32, of the Grand Army of the Union, had an entertainment at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, consisting of terpsichorean, musical and dramatic exercises, in which the German Veteran Vocal Society assisted. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

The German Landwehr Verein, an association of former members of the Prussian militia, yesterday made an arrangement to celebrate its first anniversary and the German peace jubilee at the Turn Hall, on Wednesday. A committee was formed composed of Messrs. OTTO FALK, JOHN KERBER, JOHN LEILMAN, and BENNO SPEYER.

The Society of German Patriots of the Revolution of 1848–49 met at Concordia Hall yesterday, to make arrangements for an anniversary celebration; and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed for that purpose.

The Fest Committee for the celebration of the 10th of April, on Wednesday, the anniversary of last year's peace jubilee, has issued a call upon the Germans to decorate and illuminate their houses. The principal features will be at Germania Assembly Rooms, in which the civil and militia organizations will participate. There will be a banquet, addresses, a vocal and musical entertainment, &c., the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the German Hospital fund.

ARKANSAS.

The State Central Republican Committee—Convention to be Held May 22.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A private telegram received from Little Rock, Ark., dated yesterday, says four members withdrew from the State Central Republican Committee, whereon the remainder filled the vacant places, and the Committee thus constituted designated May 22 as the time for holding the State Convention. Another private telegram gives a different version, stating that on account of the Chairman refusing to recognize four members of the Committee, the Committee, by a vote of 6 against 3, adjourned to another place, not wishing to have any difficulty at the house of the Chairman where the meeting was held. The probability is there will be two State Conventions.

THE DESERET CONSTITUTION.

Some of the Declarations of the Instrument.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Utah State Constitution, recently referred to the Committee on Territories, has been printed. It declares that such terms, if any, as may be prescribed by Congress as a condition for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union, shall be subject to ratification by a majority of the people. This Constitution guarantees the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, but the liberty of conscience secured is not to be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or other crimes, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. It also contains a clause defining treason against the State.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued highest over the New-England coast. The area of rain has extended north-eastward over the Lake region and eastward to the Atlantic, and partially cloudy weather continues over the former and South Atlantic and Gulf States. Clear and pleasant weather has prevailed during Sunday, over the interior of the Southern States and northward to Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Virginia. Reports have not yet been received from the stations west of the Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy, but pleasant, weather, will prevail over the Middle and South Atlantic States by Monday morning, and extend over New-England during Monday. Increased cloudiness, with easterly to southerly winds, is probable from the upper lakes to the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and threatening weather and rain will probably prevail throughout the Mississippi valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

It has been snowing at Cheyenne, Denver and Virginia City. Rain is reported from Baltimore, Cincinnati, Grand Haven, Indianapolis, Keokuk, Lake City, Fla., Louisville, Norfolk, Va., Augusta, Cape May, Detroit, Mobile, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Boston, Buffalo, Burlington, Duluth, New-London, Oswego, Pittsburg, Portland, Rochester, Savannah, Toronto, and fell in this city last night and this morning. Cloudy weather, with a high south-westerly wind, and a temperature of 20° above zero, is reported this evening from Mount Washington.

Murder by an Ex-Clergyman—He Shoots a Negro and is Held to Bail.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—Last Tuesday JAS. TEMPLE, a farmer in McCracken County, formerly rector of the Episcopal Church, shot a negro named JOHN SMITH, aged twenty years, putting thirteen buckshot in his back. The negro ran about 100 yards, and fell, when TEMPLE went up to him, put the muzzle of the gun to his head, and, discharging the other barrel, blew his brains out. TEMPLE was arrested and tried at Paducah Friday and Saturday. The evidence showed that Smith had been employed in TEMPLE's house, and while kindling fires in his daughter's rooms took occasion to use insulting language to them, and afterward boasted of having had criminal connection with them. This told on TEMPLE, who is nearly deaf, and has a very nervous, excitable temperament. Coming suddenly upon SMITH, TEMPLE shot him. He was held in $5,000 bail to answer at the Criminal Court.

Supposed Murder—A Woman's Body Found with Traces of Strangulation.

ERIE, Penn., April 7.—A woman named GRACE PLUCKER, about forty years of age, was found dead in bed in a little shanty near Land Light-house, today. Her face was black from apparent strangulation, and there are marks like finger-points on her throat. The only occupants of the shanty were her husband and little son. The husband has been taken into custody to await a coroner's inquest.

Relieving the Wants of an Ex-Adjutant of the Rebel Army.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A number of gentlemen friendly to SAMUEL COOPER, late Adjutant-General of the rebel army, met last night and took measures to raise money to relieve his reported wants. Several subscriptions were made on the spot, and committees were appointed to solicit funds. The prospects are that a considerable amount will be raised.

Collision on the Sound.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—The schooner *Fly*, of and for East Greenwich, with coal, collided on the Sound last night with the steamer *Newport*. The schooner lost her bowsprit and head gear, and started to leaking, but the Captain thought he could reach New-London without assistance.

A Narrow Escape from Being Buried Alive.

From the Rochester Union, April 6.

An accident happened in the town of Victor, yesterday, by which a man had a narrow escape from a horrible death by being buried in a well. A man named EVEREST was engaged with an assistant in digging a well on the premises of S. L. CORBETT. The excavation had gone down about thirty feet, when the soil became so hard that it was necessary to resort to blasting. A blast was therefore fired in the bottom of the well. Mr. EVEREST went down after the blast to see what its effect had been. He had just reached the bottom when the gravel above, which had doubtless been loosened by the blast, began to pour in from the sides upon him. To extricate himself and get above the gravel was out of the question. He was quickly buried out of sight. At this juncture, Mr. NATHANIEL PHELPS, of Victor, came to the spot and with the assistant of Mr. EVEREST, at the great risk of their lives, descended into the well. They began to throw back the gravel from the head of the buried man, and finally, by great efforts, got his head uncovered. The alarm spread and the people went to the spot. Buckets were procured and manned by ropes. Into these buckets the gravel was thrown and they were drawn up by ropes and emptied. In this way, at the end of two hours, the man was rescued from his perilous position, alive.

The Brooklyn Jubilee Vocal Society.

Two weeks ago last Wednesday a new musical association called the Brooklyn Jubilee Vocal Society was organized for the purpose of taking a part and representing the musical culture of Brooklyn in the Boston jubilee next June. Their services have been accepted by Mr. TONJES, the superintendent of choruses of the jubilee, and they have been promised by that gentleman one of the most advantageous positions on the platform. The membership is limited to 100, owing to the fact that Mr. GILMORE's call for 20,000 singers had been entirely filled before any offer to participate was made on behalf of Brooklyn. As early as two weeks ago, the services of twenty-eight singing societies from various parts of the Union had been declined by Mr. TONJES, for want of room to accommodate them. At the last rehearsal of the Brooklyn Society, on Wednesday last, between fifty and sixty members were present, and the leader, Mr. J. P. MORGAN, of Grace Church, New-York, expressed himself much gratified with their performance. It is expected that by the next rehearsal, on Wednesday evening, the full number of one hundred will have joined. A general invitation to singers has been extended for that evening, and those with good contralto voices are especially desired to join.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Results of the Recent Elections in Spain.

The Return of Twenty-Seven Republicans Claimed.

Approaching Trial of Queen Victoria's Assailant.

Secret Mission of the General of the Jesuits.

Late and Interesting War News From Mexico.

SPAIN.

Results of the Election—Return of Twenty-Seven Republicans Claimed.

MADRID, April 7.—The latest returns show the following result of the elections for the Cortes:

Ministerialists elected	229
Coalitionists	127
Doubtful	18

The returns from Porto Rico and the Canaries are considered favorable to the Government. The *Igualidad*, newspaper, claims that twenty-seven Republican Deputies have been returned, including CASTELLAR, ORENSE, MARGALL and FIGUERAS.

Election Riot—Singular Action of a Priest.

MADRID, April 6.—The election for Electoral Colleges in the town of San Lorenzo, Catalonia, was accompanied with serious disorder. A mob attacked the building wherein the voting was in progress, and completely stopped the election. The urns containing the ballots were demolished, and the poll-lists were scattered throughout the town. Several persons were injured during the attack, but no fatal results are reported. There was also considerable excitement in the town of Santiago, Andalusia, caused by a priest appearing at the polls and attempting to vote with a revolver in his hand. He was arrested and the excitement subsided. Señors RIVERO and MORET, who were candidates for the Cortes, were defeated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Return of the Queen from Germany—The Case of Arthur O'Connor, the Fenian.

LONDON, April 7.—The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany. Her Majesty landed at Portsmouth at an early hour this morning. The trial of ARTHUR O'CONNOR, for his attack upon the Queen, is set down to commence next Wednesday. The prisoner has made no effort to secure counsel for his defense. It is probable that the trial will be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as the conviction seems to be gaining ground that the boy is insane.

THE PAPACY.

Departure of the General of the Jesuits on a Secret Mission for the Pope—Another Opponent of Infallibility.

ROME, April 7.—The Father-General of the Society of Jesus, accompanied by three members of the Society, has left Rome, it is rumored on a secret mission from the Pope.

PARIS, April 7.—Père JUNQUA held a public conference at Bordeaux last night, and delivered an address against the dogma of Papal Infallibility. The audience numbered 1,200, and included many priests.

FRANCE.

Negotiations for Complete Evacuation by the Germans.

PARIS, April 7.—President THIERS and Count VON ARNIM will soon commence negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops.

MEXICO, April 1, via HAVANA, April 7.—The voluntary subscriptions of French residents in Mexico toward the war indemnity amount to $41,000.

Aid to Pay Off the French Debt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—A society was organized here last night for the purpose of assisting in raising funds to pay the war debt of France. CHARLES P. CHOUTEAU was elected President.

MEXICO.

The Revolutionary Cause Hopeless—Mr. Brooks' Resolution—Death of Mrs. Minister Nelson—Gen. Neri Dead of Wounds—The Earthquake.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1, via HAVANA, April 7.—Gen. ROCHA occupied Durango on the 24th ult. DANATO GUERRA is in full retreat to join TREVINO. The States of San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Durango are again in possession of the Government. The revolutionary cause is considered hopeless. Terrible anarchy exists throughout the country.

Mr. BROOKS' resolutions in the United States Congress for a protectorate over Mexico created no sensation here. The journals publish them without harsh comments, some even without editorial remarks. *El Siglo XIX.* says: "The subject is grave." *Voz de Mexico* says: "The present anarchy was the cause of their introduction." The *Two Republics* says: "Mr. BROOKS does not understand the Mexican people." The general opinion is, however, that Mr. BROOKS does understand that foreigners and the most respectable natives desire a protectorate or annexation.

The wife of United States Minister NELSON died suddenly, of heart disease, on the 23d ult., in a railroad car, while on a pleasure trip, near Maltrata. Her body was embalmed and deposited in a church, to remain until Mr. NELSON takes it to the United States for interment, for which purpose he has applied for a leave of absence. His daughter, aged six years, was in company with Mrs. NELSON at the time of her death, and Mr. NELSON himself was expecting to join the party.

Gen. NERI, who commanded the Government troops at the battle of Tresnillo, received several wounds, from which he died, at Zacatecas. The revolutionary Colonel, LAGUIRA, captured MARINE DURANGO, after a severe fight. The birthday of President JUAREZ, the 21st ult., was celebrated by the Loyalists throughout the Republic. The Peruvian Medical Society has conferred titles and a medal upon JUAREZ. A railroad train in Puebla has been robbed of thousands of dollars near Otaxia. The preparatory session of Congress was begun on the 26th ult., when VALDE, a Juarist, was elected President. Congressmen are generally opposed to all schemes for railroads from the Rio Grande River, on the ground that such railroads would be built slowly enough to fill Northern Mexico with Americans, and then the Texas game would be played. Congress will try to create a Senate and make its President the successor of JUAREZ, in case of death or resignation, to prevent LERDO from occupying the Presidency. The Lower California difficulty has been settled by the Government conceding the privilege of gathering orchilla. A shock of earthquake was felt in the Capital and several States, lasting thirty seconds, on the 26th ultimo. ROCHA announces the flight of the revolutionists toward Sonora, and the occupation of Mazatlan by the Government troops.

The fate of the revolution in the States of Yucatan and Tabasco has not yet been decided. The Mexican steamer *Tabasco* has gone to Progreso to protect the American steamer *City of Mexico*. The Mexican authorities at Vera Cruz await the arrival of the steamer *City of Mexico* to convey troops to Matamoras, to attack the revolutionists in the rear.

OUTRAGES BY MEXICANS.

Insecurity of Life and Property Upon the Texas Frontier—Report of the Grand Jury to the United States Court.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

To Hon. Amos Morrill, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas:

The Grand Jurors of the United States, in their final presentment to your honorable Court at the close of their session, respectfully present: In approaching the matter of the depredatory war which has been waged against the defenceless citizens of the United States, and residents of the valleys of the Rio Grande, the Nueces, the Rio Frio, and their tributaries, there is hesitancy, because the short limits of a presentment will not give an adequate idea of the extent of the hostile operations, the number of valuable lives lost, and the aggravated character and the enormity of the excesses which organized bands of men, fitted out in Mexico, have perpetrated upon the people of Western Texas. The honorable Court is respectfully referred to the accompanying evidence, but at the same time we would request that the same be not filed and made a part of the records of the Court, and be not published, but deposited with the District-Attorney. The motives inducing this request will appear by a perusal of the evidence. A reign of terror is proven to exist between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. Mercenary bands of marauders—Mexican officers and soldiers, and Mexican outlaws and bandits—have been for about seven years holding a saturnalia of crime, violence and rapine upon the soil of Texas. They have denounced the penalty of death against any who become informers. They have already sacrificed life upon mere suspicion, as in the case of young CLEVELAND, of San Antonio, and others. Should our request be unheeded, the lives of witnesses would be taken with certainty, and without remorse.

The evidence submitted justifies the declaration that a depredatory war has existed on this frontier since 1865; that it has been waged by men organized in Mexico, by Mexican soldiers acting under command of a Mexican General, and commanded directly by officers of the Mexican army; that the authorities of Mexico, civil and military, have countenanced, aided and supported these hostile operations; that the robbery of our citizens has been legalized so far as the acts of Mexican officials could legalize murder, robbery, and other criminal outrages; that the archives of Mexico have been used openly, publicly and shamelessly to effect the sale of property robbed from the people of Texas; that Mexican officials, merchants of that and other nationalities, and all classes of Mexicans, have bought and sold cattle, hides, horses, and other property, stolen from the people of Texas, knowing they had no authority to obtain it; the Custom-house and municipal authorities have profited by the piratical acts of the Mexican soldiers and highwaymen, and a tax has been levied upon cattle which they knew had been taken by armed bands from the rightful owners; that the people on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande consider and treat the Americans as enemies; they claim the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and express a determination to drive the Americans from it.

Among the grievances of which this people justly complain, there is none more galling than the sending of Gen. CORTINA to this frontier. It may be truly said that he has written the history of his career on this side of the Rio Grande in letters of blood and fire. The criminal who stands charged upon the oaths of twelve men, good and true men, of murder, theft, and treason—who levied war upon the United States, murdered its citizens and soldiers, and robbed its mails; who laid waste 120 miles of frontier; and who now occupies the double position of ranking officer of the Mexican Army upon the line of the Bravo, and ranking now and horse thief on both frontiers, has been retained on duty against the protest of Gen. McCOOK, which was communicated to President JUAREZ. His retention is a deliberate, willful and studied insult to the Government of the United States, its officers and people. Gen. CORTINA has given his officers and soldiers orders to kill and rob the people of Texas. He has received a large share of the plunder. He has stocked four ranches mostly with cows and horses stolen from Texas. It is believed, from the evidence and from other reliable authority, that since the close of the civil war in that country there has been an average of 5,000 cattle stolen from Texas monthly and driven into Mexico, and this estimate is confined to the lower Rio Grande. The total number is estimated at 120,000, and the actual value at $6,000,000. This does not include losses accruing from the depredations of the Kickapoo Indians, naturalized citizens of Mexico. The loss of life, the sense of insecurity, the decreased value of property, the paralysation of business, and the moral effects resulting from this war cannot be estimated. Some of these defy the sordid imagination of dollars and cents.

The Grand Jurors would respectfully call attention to the assaults which have been made upon officers of the United States Government while in the discharge of their duties; to the threats against them to stop forcible destruction of property, and to the persecutions and prosecutions which have followed them from performing their duty. And all these acts are shown to have been done by raiders, with the approval of Mexican authorities. It is known to the world that United States officers have been killed on the Rio Grande by armed Mexicans, and that employment in a public capacity is regarded by Mexicans, in the way, places it a position of great peril. Inspector DUROUT, killed in Brownsville, and the murder of Inspectors HAMMONS and PHELPS, and the wounding of others at Clarksville, are facts officially recorded; and the fate of Inspector McLAUGHLIN may be attributed to the same hands.

The evidence of all witnesses—irrespective of nationality—is conclusive as to the insecurity of life and property on this frontier. There is no protection to the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights and privileges. His life, his liberty, and whatever a freeman holds dear, are at the mercy of armed bands who can invade his home, insult his family, and violate the proprieties, the decencies, and even the sanctities of private life with impunity. Our fellow citizens of Mexican origin, and of other nationalities, have suffered alike with the native American, because the same fling covers them, and they have no source to look for relief. The people of the country regard Americans, and deem it legitimate to assault and plunder all over which the American Banner floats.

This deplorable state of affairs, this loss of life and property, and the misfortunes which have in a manner crushed this frontier, have resulted from the want of an adequate force of cavalry to convince the inhabitants of the Rio Grande Valley. A mounted force properly handled, which could follow marauders into the fastnesses of the chaparrals, pursue with Parthian vigor and perseverance over the open prairies, could give protection and roll back the tide of outrages and assassinations. The nation is laboring under the incurable disease of chronic revolution, its manners have become demoralized by half a century of war, and internal convulsions and dissensions. The absence of United States troops on the line of the lower Rio Grande in 1859 resulted in the Cortina war, and the absence of a sufficient force to protect this frontier has invited the attacks of a hostile and aggressive neighbors, and the pillage of a territory covering not less than 50,000 square miles, are the fruits of the omission.

The inhabitants of this territory have suffered all the horrors of warfare, and have known the loss of the securities of the masses, and have appealed in vain for protection. They have published authentic statements of the wrongs and the outrages committed upon them by heartless invaders, and no sympathetic response has been returned. They are reduced to the last extremity. The alternative is presented, in the event of Government protection shall not be extended, to abandon their homes to their enemies or to defend them. They feel that the great law of humanity allows them to resort to measures of self-defence, to repel force by force, and to meet their invaders and despoilers as freemen should meet, with manly blades. An your Grand Jurors, though generally not residents of the section in question, acting under the solemn obligations of their oaths, do present, that in their opinion, should these plundered, harassed and wronged people be impelled to strike for vengeance upon the breasts of those who have filled the land with violence and bloodshed, assassination, and a long catalogue of inhumanities, they can appeal before the bar of public opinion and plead such a justification as no people in a modern times have been able to produce during a period of unsullied peace.

Your Grand Jurors have seen with pleasure the joint resolution introduced into Congress by Hon. COX HANCOCK. They would respectfully suggest that the compensation for the troops contemplated would be very proper, but it would drink no relief to the suffering frontier. An effective and sufficient force of cavalry to chastise and expel the armed bands, and to drive from our soil the Mexican troops now using it for marauding purposes upon Mexican territory, as from the Lopeno ranche to Zapata County, and for plundering our people, is imperiously demanded, and at once. Our representatives and Senators in Congress are requested to use their influence in procuring the sending of this force to the Rio Grande. In conclusion, your Grand Jury would call attention to the good understanding which has existed between themselves and the able gentleman presiding over the Honorable Court, the District-Attorney, and all the officers of the court. JOHN S. FORD,

Foreman, Cameron County, Texas.

Unfortunate Predicament of a Poor Debtor.

From the Boston Times, April 6.

A bill to amend the Poor Debtors law, discussed in the House yesterday, shows a singular state of things—almost as bad as the pictures of Hogarth lamentable pieces of confinement. The amending bill was suggested by the case of JOHN DENNIS, now lying in Charles-street Jail a prisoner for debt, and who, unless the Legislature acts on the matter, or a forcible release is made, must remain there for life. He was arrested for debt, but, in an examination as to his power to take the poor debtor's oath, fraud on his part was discovered, and he was sentenced to thirty days in jail. He served out his time and again applied to take the oath, which was administered to him in the jail. Sheriff CLARK declined to release him, the ground that he had forfeited his rights under the law by such imprisonment. The Supreme Court sustained the Sheriff, and the prison gates remained sealed against the poor debtor for life. The amending bill, started on its passage in the House yesterday, will probably set the prisoner at liberty.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Hoboken Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, of the suffering tax-payers of Hoboken, had almost despaired of seeing our grievances ventilated in your columns, and consequently the generous task you have had in hand for the last few years, we are all the more grateful to you for the space and time you have given our "case" this morning. Every honest and enlightened citizen of our city must admit the truth of the main body of your article. But "were remains behind," and we hope you will not stop at this first step.

In the matter of city printing and advertising we believe we need some investigation and publicity. A RESIDENT.

No Sinecure of the City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TAX-payers should protest against any further increase of the present enormous debt of the City, and take measures to oppose the project now before the Legislature, compelling the City to pay one-half of the cost of depressing the railroad tracks on the Fourth-avenue. It would be just as much money taken from the pockets of the tax-payers, to put in the coffers of rich corporate monopolies. It is about time that the people assert their rights, and permit no further robbery of the streets and overcharge on the Fourth-avenue City cars. TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 5.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your just remarks in today's issue of your paper in relation to unnecessary noise by whistles and bells of Harlem Railroad Company. We have heard of reform in this respect, but yet children within a mile are nightly set to crying by the needless use of bells and long-continued whistling of locomotives after o'clock at night, when freight cars are started.

Mr. VANDERBILT's plan is to secure, without cost, the entire use of streets and all crossings, between Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth streets. This space, worth millions, would be better than a free gift, as there would be no taxes to pay.

J. E. L.

Newspapers and Postal Boxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in the habit of sending the TIMES every day to my brother at the West. Today, seeing a collector taking the contents of the mail-box on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, I handed him the paper properly stamped, but he refused to receive it, and said I must take it to the station, and I noticed he had sorted out all the papers that had been put in the box, a dozen or more, and had laid them on top and went off and left them there. As all the new boxes are made with large openings to receive papers, it seems to me that I could have that man arrested for robbing the mail, as he deliberately threw out of this mail-box matter that had been intrusted to its keeping and was properly stamped.

Yours truly, J. R.

A Voice from the Past.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For an old Gothamite to read articles in papers about the coming drouth, is amusing.

Pass the corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, there is an old pump (now out of repair,) which in its day gave ample supply of cold water.

Still, we have the wells all over the City covered with planks, which can soon be used in an emergency.

Oh, how I liked the old pump in front of the hospital in Broadway; no one for too when you drank it.

All we want now is new pumps; then we shall have enough for use in fires and watering streets. Ask old New-Yorkers and they will agree with me in the suggestions to find this remedy in the hour of danger, which now seems to be unknown to the rising generation. SENEX.

A BAG OF GOLD.

A Search for an Owner of Coin That Had Lain in a Merchant's Safe Four Years.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, April 7.

A few weeks since, Mr. C. B. MARTIN, the book-keeper of Mr. ANTOINE POULLAIN, one of our most prominent cotton factors, called the attention of his employer to a bag of gold which had been in the iron safe in Mr. POULLAIN's office for nearly four years. The bag was not labeled, or marked in any manner, and neither of the gentlemen had any knowledge as to how it had placed it in their charge. Mr. MARTIN, therefore, suggested that it be opened, in order to discover if there was anything inside which would lead to its identification. The suggestion meeting with Mr. POULLAIN's approval, the bag was opened and in it was found a memorandum of an account due from a Mr. GIBBS, of Gainesville, Georgia. This threw no light on the matter, as Mr. POULLAIN was positive that he had never received such a package of gold from Mr. DAVIS. The only parties with whom he recollected having ever had gold transactions were Mr. GRAHAM MOORE and Col. J. N. ANSON—his son-in-law—of Greensboro, Ga. He therefore wrote to Mr. MOORE, stated the fact about the bag of gold, which contained $700 in pieces of various denominations, having been in the safe for several years, and asked if he (Mr. MOORE) had ever deposited a bag containing such an amount with the writer. Mr. MOORE, in answer, said that he had never done so, and for four years ago asked Mr. MARTIN, on a certain evening, to place a bag of gold belonging to him in the safe, but that he was positive he had called for and received it from Mr. MARTIN the next morning. This answer left Messrs. POULLAIN and MARTIN altogether in the dark as to the ownership of the gold. Several days afterward, while Mr. MARTIN was relating the circumstance to a number of gentlemen at the Georgia National Bank, one of them remarked that perhaps the mysterious bag and contents had some connection with a recent arbitration case at Greensboro. This arbitration, he stated, was between Messrs. CHAS. D. DAVIS and JOHN C. MERRITT, of that place, and arose from the following facts: It appears that on the 27th of May, 1868, Mr. MERRITT requested Mr. DAVIS, who was and is one of the principal merchants of Greensboro, to take charge of and deposit in his safe a bag containing $700 in gold. Mr. DAVIS at first refused to receive the gold in his safe, as he did not care to be responsible for its safe keeping. Upon Mr. MERRITT's repeating his request, however, he consented to receive it on condition that that gentleman would take a receipt in which it should be stated that the money was placed there at his (the latter's) risk. Mr. MERRITT agreed to this, and Mr. DAVIS accordingly gave him the following receipt, and placed the gold in the safe:

GREENSBORO, Ga., May 27, 1868.

Received, Greensboro, Ga., May 27, 1868, of John C. MERRITT, on deposit, for his own accommodation, one hundred and ninety-three gold coins, seven hundred and six dollars in gold. CHAS. D. DAVIS.

Last Fall—nearly four years after—Mr. MERRITT called upon Mr. DAVIS for the gold. Search was made in the safe for it, but it could not be found. Mr. DAVIS said that he had no recollection of having ever taken the bag out of the safe, but was utterly unable to account for its disappearance. Mr. MERRITT demanded that either the gold or its equivalent should be paid to him. Mr. DAVIS thereupon read the receipt aloud in the presence of the gentlemen, and stated that he was willing to submit the matter to arbitrators chosen by Mr. MERRITT. Mr. MERRITT accordingly selected five gentlemen as arbitrators, who decided that Mr. DAVIS should pay Mr. MERRITT the amount of the money, which he did some time in last February.

After hearing this statement Mr. MARTIN wrote to Mr. DAVIS in reference to the bag of gold found in Mr. POULLAIN's safe. Mr. DAVIS at once replied that he had no doubt but that it was the same bag that had been placed in his safe by Mr. MERRITT, although he had no idea how it had got out of his possession. He accordingly executed an indemnity bond to Mr. POULLAIN, and the gold was delivered to a firm in this city by his order.

The only supposition in regard to the matter is that Mr. MOORE had deposited the bag of gold with Mr. DAVIS, and upon his calling for it, that Mr. MERRITT's package was delivered to him by mistake. After receiving the bag, Mr. MOORE came on to Augusta, and deposited it in Mr. POULLAIN's safe, from which he was to take it the next morning. It is thought, however, that he returned to Greensboro without retaking the bag of gold, and as he had a reasonable expectation of early after years, that the circumstance certainly escaped his memory. This is only supposition, however.

In connection with this circumstance, our attention was on Saturday called to the fact that some time in January last a negro man, by a negro party, in this city, while two colored representatives of the recent riot in McDuffie County, had brought to Augusta, from that county, one gold and the other $1,000 in gold and sold it for currency. This shows that despite all that has been said and written about the poverty of the South, there still seems enough left to its sons, if it is there to be deployed, however, that it should come to be kept out of circulation instead of being added to the active capital of the country.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 10 TO 12½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, April 8—P. M.

The imports of the past week were very heavy—over twelve millions in value—and the amount of Foreign Merchandise, upon which Custom Duties were paid into the Treasury, is about nine million of dollars. The Export movement from New-York was not in proportion, being only three and a half millions as compared with five and a half millions for the first week in April last year. The export of Cotton from the Southern ports is also comparatively light in quantity, though the increased value from last Spring makes up a good part of the difference as affecting Exchange. There is no export movement of Gold Coin as yet, but a fair amount of Silver Bullion, received here from the Pacific States and Territories, is going abroad every week.

General Trade is active, and in nearly all articles relating to Metals, both Domestic and English, there is unusual speculation and at buoyant prices. The recent advance is decidedly marked in Copper, Bar Iron, Steel Rails, Iron Rails, Pig Iron, &c.

The activity in Merchandise, added to an unusual speculation on the Stock Exchange, creates a sharp demand for money, at a season when the City Bank movement is showing fifteen millions less Deposits in New-York, and a corresponding decrease in the ability of the Banks as lenders, than this time last year. But as an early return of Currency from the Country is anticipated, the stringency in the market is not felt upon general grade, while extra rates are paid by the Brokers to carry over the Stocks which their customers continue to buy, either for higher prices later in the season or a quick turn for profit, from day to day. The recent wonderful advance, under foreign orders, in Erie Stock has imparted a spirit to the whole list of New-York and Western Roads which no one believed the old Stock capable of a few weeks ago. Now the influence of this revolution in Erie is even more sensibly felt in London and on the Continent upon American Railroad Shares, several of which, not heretofore known to the Exchanges of London or Amsterdam, have been introduced in the last fortnight, while the orders have been doubled for other Stocks previously introduced. All this, of course, reacts in speculation here, besides affecting, for the moment, the Foreign Exchanges to the extent of delaying, unexpectedly, the export demand for American Gold Coin.

On Saturday, the speculation in these Stocks was checked, late in the day, by the unfavorable Bank return, and after a week of more than usual animation, the prices left off with few exceptions—Erie of the number—lower than at the close of the previous week. The Bank return was made more unfavorable than it would otherwise have been by the trickery of the old Erie gang, who, since their recent deposition from the control of the property, have been bearing the Stock market and manipulating the Money market to the full extent of their remaining power for mischief. The use made of their Tenth National Bank to consummate their fraud upon the Greenback receivers in the other banks in the Clearing-house, was plainly shown in the Clearing-house, when at once the bad condition of the Bank was made known to the notice of the National Bureau of Currency at Washington, and to the attention of the Clearing-house Association here. At the request of about a dozen of the leading Bank Officers, a special meeting of the Association was convened on Saturday morning, and one of their number, Mr. TAPPEN, of the Gallatin National, was appointed to co-operate with the National Bank Examiner, Mr. MEIGS, who had been specially instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to look into the connection of the Bank with this transaction. The report of Mr. TAPPEN will be made to an adjourned meeting of the Clearing-house. The report of Mr MEIGS has, no doubt, already gone to Washington. The facts elicited leave no doubt as to the purpose of the "lock-up," and very little doubt as to the complicity of the Bank, which for all practical purposes is the mere creature of GOULD and his many-years partner, A. N. SMITH, in this gross outrage upon the business public, and this grosser scandal upon the character and comity of the Clearing-house Association.

We do not care to anticipate the action of the Clearing-house, much less to advise what this action should be, for the sufficient reason that technical, not to say legal points, may be interposed, as against the dictates of self-respect and the plain common-sense duty to cut the offending member off at once and without qualification. But we must be pardoned a timely reference to the example of the Stock Exchange, a short time since, in dealing with this same Erie gang, who had obtained control of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, and with their Tenth National Bank. The Exchange would not recognize the Bank as a proper Registrar for the Missouri Road any more than the Governing Committee would consent to have GOULD or SMITH set as Registrar in either of their Broker's shops in Broad-street. The mere circumstance that the Bank was then in credit at the Clearing-house, although technically suggested, was not suffered to outweigh the more notorious fact that the Bank is the mere creature of these people. They were forced, therefore, to select another Registrar. Aside from this example, we hear that the Clearing-house gave the Bank to understand on Saturday that it could not hereafter become a heavy debtor to the Association, as it had in the instance of Friday become a heavy creditor. It would not be trusted hereafter to pay up a debtor balance of four or five millions, while its means or ability to pay rest even for a few hours upon such desperate speculators as own and control it. And this, we should think, would end all intercourse at the Clearing-house, as the same considerations have already ended all recognition of the Bank by certain leading members of the Association.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, April 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at those dates respectively:

Increase in Loans		$1,716,000
Decrease in Specie		1,622,000
Decrease in other Legal Tenders		9,954,000
Increase in Deposits		1,002,000
Decrease in Circulation		4,700

	April 6, '71.	April 6, '72.	March 30, '72.
National Capital	$77,250,000	$77,300,000	$77,250,000
Local Capital	12,285,000	12,270,000	12,270,000
Total	$89,535,000	$87,570,000	$87,520,000
Loans	390,127,900	379,455,600	378,737,400
Gold and Gold Notes	19,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	31,[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	15,[illegible]	45,[illegible]	61,[illegible]
Deposits	318,[illegible]	301,[illegible]	302,[illegible]
Circulation	31,[illegible]	30,012,700	30,019,400
In Sub-Treasury	10,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	14,[illegible]

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	March 30, '72.	April 8, '71.	April 9, '71.
Deposits	[illegible]	$301,[illegible]	$315,[illegible]
Circulation	30,019,400	30,014,700	31,[illegible]
Total	$331,[illegible]	$329,[illegible]	$347,[illegible]
Required 25 ⅌ cent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Green-backs	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Excess	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	[illegible] ⅌ cent.

The present Bank return is weaker than the previous report. The Banks lose $1,600,000 on the Gold average, while the Treasury takes in $6,000,105 for Gold Customs. The Banks also lose $2,954,300 in Greenbacks, while it is known that over $4,000,000 have been locked up by special arrangement with the Tenth National Bank by certain bearish operators on the Stock Exchange who own this Bank. As the decrease in the general line of deposits (owing to an addition of $1,716,000 to Loans and Discounts) is only $1,003,500, twenty-five ⅌ cent. on which, in Gold and Greenbacks, would be less than half a million of dollars, it follows that the loss of $4,575,100 in Gold and Greenbacks leaves the movement weaker by $4,076,725 than on last Monday.

The import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $12,765,852, as against $8,543,409 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,595,198, against $6,585,810 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $916,474, against $846,617 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $6,000,105. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 11,869 bales.

The Gold values of the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to March 2, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	March 2	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	March 9	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	March 16	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	March 23	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	March 30	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	April 6	[illegible]
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date 1871			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	March 2	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	March 9	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	March 16	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	March 23	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	March 30	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	April 6	[illegible]
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time 1871			[illegible]

Increase since July 1 [illegible]

Gold, April 6, 1872 [illegible] ⅌ cent.
Gold, April 8, 1871 [illegible] ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	March 2	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	March 9	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	March 16	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	March 23	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	March 30	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	April 6	[illegible]
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time 1871			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The Cotton movement at the ports for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to rest of Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price Low Mid.	[illegible]		[illegible]	

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

July	[illegible]	July	$17,[illegible]
August	17,[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	13,[illegible]	October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	November	12,[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
February	14,[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March	14,[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April 6	[illegible]	April 6	[illegible]
Total 1872	[illegible]	Total 1872	[illegible]
Total 1871	114,772,722	Total 1871	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE THIS WEEK.

	April 1, 1871.	April 8, 1871.
American Gold	110 @ 110¼	110⅛
U. S. 6-20s, '62, May and Nov.	113	113
U. S. 6-20s, '65, Jan. and July	113	111⅞
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	110 @ 110⅛	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	101⅞ @ 101¾	[illegible]
Union Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	91 @ 91⅛	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen.	120⅝ @ 120⅞	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. Scrip	[illegible] @ [illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	117⅛ @ 118	111¼
North-west Common	84⅞ @ 85⅛	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	[illegible] @ [illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	105⅛ @ 105⅝	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛ @ 31⅞	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible] @ [illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible] @ [illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible] @ [illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible] @ [illegible]	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	[illegible] @ [illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible] @ [illegible]	[illegible]

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was feverish.

Gold firm at 110¼ ⅌ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1872.

Gold receipts	$246,186 52
Gold paid for customs	6,000,105 67
Gold balances	68,490,543 91
Currency receipts	456,394 58
Currency payments	383,597 26
Currency balance	1,494,208 26
Customs	411,000 00

Mr. OFFULLE OGDEN, after a reverse in business which temporarily suspended his membership, has been reinstated to his seat in the Stock Exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's

1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, a first-class security—at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin.

Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest on current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

OF HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway of Indiana, bearing eight per cent. interest (gold, free of GOVERNMENT TAX, payable quarterly in New-York, are for sale by JONES & SCHULTZE, No. 12 Broad-st., at 95 and accrued interest.

OF RAILROAD IRON.—The undersigned have for sale 1,000 tons 56-pound Bessemer rails, now on the way to New-York.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & FOWLER, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND WARRANTS, usable at all United States land offices by non-resident and homestead commutants, the same as military warrants. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. LUCETT BROTHERS, No. 13 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 6, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs		Tar, bbls	82
Cotton, bales	1,469	Pitch, bbls	250
Beef, bbls	1,533	Rosin, bbls	1,445
Flour, bbls	8,711	Oil-cake, pkgs	716
Corn, bushels	89,289	Pork, pkgs	1,091
Oats, bushels	30,725	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,442
Malt, bushels	9,200	Lard, pkgs	1,707
Barley, bushels	1,900	Stearine, pkgs	150
Broom-corn, bales	179	Butter, pkgs	1,027
Flax-seed, bags	70	Cheese, pkgs	2,[illegible]
Beans, bbls	40	Tallow, pkgs	84
Corn-meal, bbls	1,192	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,400
Corn-meal, bags	620	Tobacco, hhds	26
Hemp, bales	18	Molasses, hhds	4,[illegible]
Hops, bales	19	Whisky, bbls	672
Hides, No	220	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Leather, sides	4,[illegible]	Oil, bbls	100
Beeswax, pkgs	1,[illegible]		

The export movement since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Baltic for Liverpool—21 bbls Pork, 3,412 bales Cotton, 14 bbls Tobacco, 64 pkgs Cases, 1,600 Staves, 32,625 bushels Corn, 50 bbls Apples, 101 bbls Rosin, 400 bbl Lard, 100 pkgs Hardware, 10 bbls Whisky, 2 bbls Tallow, 20 bbls Molasses, 1 pkg Merchandise, 1 pkg Specimens, 40 boxes Spices, 1 Scow, 4 cases Sizes, 1 Engine, 1,364 pieces Lumber.

COFFEE—The market was quoted firm for desirable whole cargoes, but there was little doing, but the demand was very moderate, and the reported dealings were unimportant. The Government award for 50,000 Bs. Coffee was made at 23½ ⅌.

COTTON—Has been quoted nominally steady for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,031 bales, including 40 bales to shippers, 1,000 bales to spinners, and 31 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the demand was rather more active, and with quotations, with sales reported of 11,264 bales, 4,500 bales last evening and 7,350 bales today, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 20½ bales at 22c., May, 2,600 bales at 22 1-16c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., June, 400 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c., July, 200 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., August, 200 bales at 22 9-16c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., September, 200 bales at 23c., 200 bales at 23 1-16c., October, 100 bales at 20½c. And today, for April, 300 bales at 22c., 400 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 29-32c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 22 31-32c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 22 31-32c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 22 31-32c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 22 31-32c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 22 29-32c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 700 bales at 22 29-32c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 600 bales at 22 29-32c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 300 bales at 22 29-32c., 100 bales at 22¾c., July, 50 bales at 23¾c., 300 bales at 22¾c.; August, 100 bales at 23¼c.; September, 300 bales at 23 ½c., 50 bales at 23 9-16c.; November, December, 100 bales at 21c. The following table of sales, taken from the Bulletin of yesterday's forward delivery, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: April, 23,900; May, 22,200; June, 23,700; July, 23,700; August, 22,300; September, 18,300; October, 20,300. The receipts at this port today were 1,463 bales, including 300 bales from Savannah, 68 bales from Norfolk, 7 bales from Baltimore, 988 bales from Wilmington, 187 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports for the week were 34,700 bales, against 41,100 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,447,611 bales, against 1,371,607 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cot

LOS ANGELES.

Sentence of the Men Convicted of Participation in the Outrages on the Chinamen.

Telegrams from Los Angeles, March 30, to the San Francisco papers, give the following account of the circumstances attending the sentencing of the persons found guilty there of manslaughter upon indictments for murder committed during the riot of October last:

"The prisoners were brought into Court in charge of Deputy Sheriff JOHN M. BALDWIN, and looked but little the worse for their confinement in the county jail, which, in the majority of the cases, had been continuous since last October. After motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment had been made by Col. J. G. HOWARD, and overruled by the Court, L. F. CRENSHAW, found guilty of the crime of being accessory to the murder of the Chinese Doctor, GENE TONG, was called up for sentence, and in answer to the question whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, asserted his innocence; declared the present the first time he had ever been in Court on a criminal charge, and asked the clemency of the Court on account of his youth. He is apparently about twenty-one years of age. After the usual remarks by the Court, the expression of the probability that bad company had caused his connection with the riot, and the hope entertained by the Court of his reformation, he was sentenced to confinement in the State prison for three years. The case of LUIS MENDELL and others, indicted as accessories to the crime of murder, and found guilty of manslaughter, came next. MENDELL had nothing to say in reply to the question as to his sentence, and was sentenced for six years.

A. R. JOHNSON, who was exceedingly nervous and much excited, made a long reply, during which he called the attention of the Court to a life of industry; asserted his innocence; declared that he had been found guilty as a poor man; that the people were guilty, but that the poor alone suffered. He paid his legal defenders a compliment or two upon the ability with which they had managed his case, and told a badly mixed story of a dream he had, in which he saw the jury as a rose with green leaves attacked by a bee, which took the rose's honey and caused its decay. He said that he felt more for his innocent fellow-victims than himself. He will be examined as insane on Monday next, the conclusion arrived at on motion of his attorneys, after the sentence had been pronounced, sending him to the Penitentiary for six years. CHAS. AUSTIN said that he was forty-three years of age, and had never before been charged with any crime. He was sentenced for five years. M. MCDONALD declared that he was not present at the riot; knew nothing about it, and that his was a case of mistaken identity; that he was as innocent as a child of the crime for which he had been convicted. Sentenced for five years. E. A. ALVARADO said that his conviction was the result of the machinations of his enemies; that he was not at the riot; could prove it, and if the rope was around his neck he could only declare his innocence. Sentenced for five years. JESUS MARTINEZ, aged about twenty-two years, had nothing to say except that he was innocent. Sentenced for four years. REFUGIO BOTELLO, after asserting his innocence, gave an account of his whereabouts and conduct on the night of the riot; stated that of his own knowledge he did not know that a single Chinaman had been killed; that he assisted Sheriff BURNS at his request; that he found a Chinaman under a bed in the Coronel Block, and, aided by others, took him to jail without injury to his person or property, and that the Chinaman's purse was found in his (the Chinaman's) pocket at the jail and placed in the jail safe, as is customary. Sentenced for two years. Defendant's attorneys asked that the action of the sentence be suspended twelve days in all the cases except BOTELLO'S, and that he be admitted to bail until the decision of the Supreme Court. The appeal was left open until Monday."

THE INYO EARTHQUAKE.

Names of Some of the Killed and Wounded.

Col. WHIPPLE reported at Visalia, Cal., on his arrival from Lone Pine, the following partial list of the persons killed or wounded by the terrible earthquake which visited that section on the 26th of March:

Killed—Jules Madelon, aged 45 years, native of France; George Jocelyn, aged 40 years, native of California; Louisa Muntinger, infant; Alice Mayson, aged 10 years, California; Francisco Lopez, 35 years, Mexico; José Maria Ravilla, 50, Mexico; J. Montarin, 60, France; Miss Lucy, 35, Islands; Lorenzo Mesa, 44, Mexico; John D. Ybesela, 42, Chile; Antonio Montoye, 26, Mexico; Maria Cordok Tarracon, 25, Mexico; Lolores Tarracon, 2, California; Louisa Tarracon, 1, California; Antone Tarracon, infant, California; Palomal Henriques, 4, California; Alberto Henriques, 2, California; Tolimasday Tabito, 50, Chili; Mr. Gray, 42, Texas; Ignacio Cordova, 47, Mexico.

Injured—F. Austin Baddie, Th. Gardner, Mr. Burkhardt, Mrs. Burkhardt, Mr. McCall, Miss McCall, R. A. Loomis, D. F. Carter, Miss Timburt, Mrs. N. Reddy, C. Cohen, Mrs. José Alias, Mrs. Califf, Miss Califf, Col. Whipple, J. Mankind Burton, James Joule, G. Francirro, M. E. Califfe and three children, T. B. Darrien, F. Murphy, Andrew Lumas, F. Cervartas, S. Menes, L. Parsa, J. Curdob, R. Tarracon.

EX-GOV. ANDREW.

The Proposed Monument to His Memory—Address to the Massachusetts Volunteers.

The Executive Committee of the John A. Andrew Monument Association have issued an appeal for contributions to the soldiers of Massachusetts who served in the late war. They say:

SOLDIERS OF MASSACHUSETTS: A little flag, planted by some tender hand in the grave-yard at Hingham, is all that marks the burial-place of that loyal Governor who covered the State with a mantle of glory. It is well that, until now, he should have slept in the stillness of nature which he loved, without a sound of the hammer or the chisel to disturb his grand repose. But his family have now yielded his preferences to our earnest wishes, that ere the regiments which knew and loved him shall pass away they may be permitted to erect a memorial tablet that shall point out to strangers and the forgetful world the secluded grave of one of her greatest and most beloved citizens. Soldiers! to you this duty is committed. By you, survivors of the regiments which he nerved for battle with clarion words from the depth of his own brave, hopeful heart; by you, whose return as victors he welcomed with a soldier's pride, his remains will be cared for "tenderly." From you he never met distrust nor coldness. For us, and with us, he gave his life. The navy, ever ready to join us in kindness, as they have been foremost in peril, offer their co-operation to make this memorial a tribute from all the soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts who served in the war of the great rebellion.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—169, Feliman et al. vs. Brunen et al.; 1286, Rhinelander vs. Lowenstein; 1149, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 1059, Muller et al. vs. Bethen; 1287, Danbury National Bank vs. Moser; 831, Smith vs. Osborn; 1207, Borcninghausen vs. Leavitt; 1081, The Ohio Hydro-carbon Light Company vs. Lais et al.; 263½, Fox vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1031, Mitchel et al. vs. Reed; 306, Norton vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 302, Rayner vs. Benedict, executor, &c.; 211½, Montgomery vs. Simmons et al.; 295, Higgins vs. Hyatt et al., executors; 701, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 733, Van Briel et al. vs. Walker et al.; 863, Byres vs. Reym et al.; 1009½, Bowell vs. Wells; 121 (R. C.), Peasant et al. vs. Pickering; 271 (R. C.), Schuster vs. Continental Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—642, Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 86½ (R. C.), Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 36½ (R. C.), Gelpcke et al. vs. Quentell; 201, Rothschild vs. Hornberg et al.; 452, Elmendorf vs. Wilson; 552, Schoonmaker vs. Dillon; 586, Batty vs. Warren; 270½ (R. C.), Jewett et al. vs. Black; 150, Killerry vs. The Mayor, &c.; 176, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company vs. Frank; 394, O'Brien vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 462, Neilman vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 494, Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 498, King vs. Anthony; 500, Wilkinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 512, Thompson vs. Sickles; 524, Mean et al. vs. Ginn; 534, McHarg vs. Goodyear et al.; 544, Herman, assignee, &c., vs. Blauvelt; 546, Wilkinson et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—44, Elston vs. Murray; 46, Stevens et al. vs. Stewart; 51, Penfield, guardian, &c., vs. James et al., impleaded; 534, Ferris vs. Warner; 104, Wagstaff et al. vs. Bartlett et al.; 63, The People, &c., vs. Gwynne; 79, United States of America vs. Fox et al.; 81, In the matter of Hannah Dougherty, deceased, vs. William N. Dougherty et al.; 107, Martin vs. McCabe; 108, Lucinda L. Morgan et al. vs. Trustees of G. Morgan, &c.; 109, Lucinda L. Morgan vs. Trustees of L. M. [illegible]; 111, In the matter of the petition of Lucinda L. Morgan vs. Trustees of Matthew Morgan, Jr.; 112, In the matter of the petition of Lucinda L. Morgan vs. Trustees of R. Robbins, &c.; 114, Atlantic Dock Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 117, Pabst et al. vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; 122, Reed vs. Newland et al.; 123, Hollins vs. Wade; [illegible]; 130, McIlvaine vs. Webb; 133, Townsend et al. vs. [illegible]; 134, Murphy et al. vs. Bates et al.; 131, Leggett et al. vs. Phillips; 135, Palen, receiver, &c., vs. Bushnell et al.; 134, King et al. vs. Macon and Western Railroad Company; 138, Michelfield Fire and Building Stone Company vs. Kerr, executor; 140, Warner vs. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—76, Rodgers vs. Mayo; 125, The Mayor, &c., vs. Devlin; 126, Dietz vs. Hillyer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—Brodwell vs. Bodman; 26, Appleby vs. Appleby; 31, Hart et al. vs. Wolf et al.; 33, Samson vs. Sands; 38, Power vs. O'Brien; 47, Hamilton vs. Stevens; 48, The People, &c., vs. Green; 60, Lancaster Fire Insurance Company vs. Whitney; 71, Meyer vs. Schneider; 74, McMurchen vs. Keningsberg; 75, Woodhouse vs. Woodhouse; 78, Brett vs. Brown; 81, Duncan vs. Burleigh; 90, In the matter of the petition of Stephen Cambreling; 103, Herz vs. Farley; 103, Baxter vs. Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company; 105, Wilson vs. Hume; 109, Ravenstael vs. Hall; 111, Peck vs. Paine; 112, Same vs. Same; 115, Thompson vs. Union Dime Savings Bank et al.; 121, Butler vs. O'Kane et al.; 122, Carter vs. Goodridge; 142, Ocean National Bank vs. Carll; 144, In the matter of the Guardianship of Mary Agnes Theresa Killoran; 155, Bryce vs. Kornbaum; 167, Phenix Iron Company vs. Roberts; 168, Bradford vs. Boardman; 170, Ralston vs. Levy; 171, Steinhardt vs. Funk; 174, Samuels vs. Bryant et al.; 177, Hoy vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Company et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1783, Quinn vs. Van Pelt; 993, Davidson vs. Parker; 1243, Snow vs. Mosecoal; 1369, Main vs. Tallman; 1333, Murphy vs. Sipps; 1461, Fisher vs. Laing et al.; 1221, Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company; 1457, Townsend et al. vs. Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 1473, Howard vs. Smith et al.; 1408, Gridley vs. Crowley; 1387, Howard vs. Smith et al.; 1547, Classen vs. Leopold et al.; 1541, Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. Oliver-street Baptist Church, &c.; 1413, Clausen, Jr., vs. Seaman; 1409, McGibben vs. Morrison.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—846, Talcott vs. Benning; 1064, Schermerhorn vs. Masterson; 1314, Scheurman, administratrix, &c., vs. Malty et al.; 88, Caspar vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 863, Gerlinde Manufacturing Company vs. Fargo, President; 610, Stroub vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1296, Levy, administratrix, &c., vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 300, Shipsey vs. Bowery National Bank; 768, Lang vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1086, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 704, Young vs. Kent et al.; 962, Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; 270, Claflin vs. Stein; 1065, Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1128, Van Alen vs. Story, impleaded, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—49, Smith vs. Cooley; 54, Fischer vs. Diliger; 75, Martin vs. Petrie; 78, Heinlein vs. Kavanagh; 83, Trenzi vs. Haynes; 27, Whitbeck vs. McKean; 37, Graham vs. Harley; 21, Gardner vs. Van Anwerp; 38, Calvin, Receiver, vs. Riehn, impleaded; 39, Golberg vs. Golberg; 80, Arnold vs. Throckmorton; 71, Kelly, ex rel., &c., vs. Fitz; 72, Kelley, ex rel., &c., vs. Dukes; 73, Kelly, ex rel., &c., vs. Holmbach.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1613, Knapp vs. Meigs et al.; 1329, More vs. Rand; 209, Wolf vs. Loeffler; 1462, Hastings vs. Decker; 1348, Mayer vs. Waterbury; 947, Walker vs. Craftsmans' Life Insurance Company; 1268, Jacobs vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 812, Bell vs. Home Insurance Company; 1409, Rothman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1430, Lewis vs. Graham; 1512, Berry vs. Coughlan; 1630, Hawe vs. Robinson; 1631, Dever vs. Hundred; 1632, Proud vs. Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society of New-York; 1633, Colwell vs. O'Connell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1498, Harrison vs. Gardner, Jr.; 1031, Logan vs. Roosevelt; 1521, Oha vs. Simpson; 1621, Branes vs. Stratton; 1625, Condit vs. Warren; 245, Woodran et al. vs. McDonough; 1450, Pratt vs. New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Company; 1465, The Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Talmadge; 1226, Shields vs. Lasley et al.; 1512, Barker et al. vs. Sharpe; 1518, Dearing vs. Anderson; 1517, Hoffman vs. Link et al.; 1372, Degman vs. Hunt; 176, Heydecker vs. Lombard; 1542, Michaels vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8180, De Groot vs. Fredericks; 3080, Manifold vs. Traynor; 3063, Brannigan vs. King; 8402, Vincent vs. Beppar; 8044, Thurber vs. O'Neill; 8521, Leslie vs. Warner; 8522, Flock vs. Burian; 8524, Spencer vs. Shaw; 7665, Young vs. Burt; 8080, Mann vs. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 8431, Boulareaun vs. Linder; 8473, Martine vs. Sour; 8504, Tracy vs. Zeitelsohn; 8518, Stanfield vs. Smith; 8520, Dodd vs. Anderson; 8522, Haffner vs. Weil; 8524, Collins vs. Reilly; 8525, Allen vs. Groenmeyer; 8526, Ronald vs. Fuller; 8527, Ladin vs. The Pearl Cigar Mold and Machine Company; 8530, Bischoff vs. Peters; 8531, Harris vs. Jones; 8532, Dowd vs. Halpin; 8533, The East River National Bank vs. Perkins; 7528, Mayher vs. Soloman; 8546, Wald vs. Levinson; 8547, Arnel vs. Suiff; 8548, Schwartz vs. Blender; 8549, Collin vs. Arrauld; 8550, Cobanks vs. Automatic Steam Vacuum Manufacturing Company; 8551, Klein vs. Flasner; 8552, Doellner vs. Jenny.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8467, Arnell vs. Nelson, Jr.; 3129, Weston vs. Shook; 7829, Lewis vs. Harris; 8280, McArdle vs. Quinn; 8505, Isaacs vs. Oberle; 8180, White vs. Kearney; 8074, Aaron vs. Kaunders; 8311, Halloway vs. Devlin; 8512, Davidson vs. Rouscher; 8513, Monahan vs. Stoepel; 8514, Ehle vs. Levede; 8515, Man vs. Harrington; 7091, Fleix vs. Orschordt; 8517, Dorland vs. Baum; 8553, Brockway vs. Donaldson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8229, Halber vs. Cushing; 8032, Wilhelms vs. Wolf; 7161, Hughson vs. Fuller; 8731, Polhemus vs. Stewart; 8068, Lyman vs. Ryan; 8244, Schlemer vs. Hiland; 8251, Cohn vs. Bellach; 8280, Koehler vs. Young; 8232, Lewis vs. Mackere; 8233, De Cape vs. Blumhardt; 8229, Reilly vs. Simonson; 8237, Doake vs. Courtney; 8247, Gleavill vs. Melrose; 8238, Chapman vs. Coffin; 8230, Weiant vs. Bartlett; 8237, Brown vs. Eastman; 8271, Hall vs. Purdy; 8275, Sanger vs. Parmley; 8238, Kirby vs. Carpenter; ——, Barclay vs. Dowd.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—1, Michael Burns, robbery; 2, John Brown, robbery; 3, Peter Conway, robbery; 4, Thomas Gibney, burglary; 5, Thomas Farrell, felonious assault and battery; 6, James Farrell, felonious assault and battery; 7, Daniel Bagley, felonious assault and battery; 8, Alfred Loweth, felonious assault and battery; 9, Eustacia St. Valerie and Libby Davis, grand larceny (two cases); 10, Patrick Doyle, grand larceny; 11, Charles Devlin, grand larceny; 12, William Brown, larceny from the person; 13, William H. Ballard, larceny from the person; 14, William Harding, larceny from the person.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Instead 25 cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, on the 1st of September, 1871, sold out their interest in, and have retired from, The International Lumber Company, and have dissolved all business connection with the firms doing business under the following firm-names:

White & Co., doing business at Albany, N. Y.
Page, Clark & Co., doing business at Oswego, N. Y.
A. B. Page & Co., doing business at Belleville, Canada.
Clark, White & Co., doing business at Toronto and Byng Inlet, Canada.
R. A. Loveland & Co., doing business at Chicago, Ill.

ELI C. CLARK.
ELI C. CLARK, JR.

Dated April 1, 1872.

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT, made this 18th day of March, A. D. 1872, by and between JOHN ALEXANDER and WILLIAM C. SCOFIELD, of Cleveland, Ohio, and AND. L. HEWITT, of New-York City, witnesseth:

That the firm of ALEXANDER SCOFIELD & CO., doing business at Cleveland, Ohio, and the firm of HEWITT & SCOFIELD, doing business at New-York City, in each of which firms said parties are partners, are hereby, by mutual consent, dissolved, upon and after the 31st day of March, A. D. 1872.

It is, however, understood and provided that in settling up the business of said firms each partner may use the firm name, if necessary.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed, the day and year first above written.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
W. C. SCOFIELD.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of HANKS & KING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each party will continue business upon his own account.

EDWIN J. HANKS,
AUG. W. KING.

No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, March 30, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GORTON & VAN HOLLAND, No. 1,487 3d-av., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims for and against said firm will be settled by GORTON & CUSHING, successors to GORTON & VAN HOLLAND, at the same place of business, No. 1,487 3d-av.

JAMES GORTON,
CHAS. VAN HOLLAND.

New-York, April 1, 1872.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—BILLIARD-TABLES EQUAL to best made, at forty per cent. less cost; slate beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c., $165 to $250. AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE COMPANY, No. 860 Broadway.

A NO. 1.—STANDARD AMERICAN Billiard Tables; new designs; also bagatelles and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second hand BILLIARD TABLES; also, balls, cues, cloth, and everything appertaining to the business. GEO. E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas; administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COAL.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Stove, egg and furnace, $6; large nut, $5 50, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered. THOMAS STOKES, corner 32d-st. and 10th-av.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Brush Factory, 135 Pearl-st. (Harpers' building;) all articles at lowest prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR the City, a first-class cook; able to do boning, larding, and every variety of fine cooking; also, a girl as laundress and chamber-maid; both must be neat, willing and respectful. Apply at No. 159 West 34th-st., MONDAY, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, SCOTCH or North of Ireland Protestant preferred; she must be a good bread-baker, and willing to go with the family to the country for the Summer. Call before three after 6 o'clock at No. [illegible] East 23d-st.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR LIFE OF PROF. MORSE.—Best selling books; largest commissions paid. NEW-YORK AND HARTFORD PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS IN A LARGE private family; must be willing and obliging. Apply at No. 556 5th-av., on Monday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; satisfactory City reference required. Apply Monday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 106 5th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER immediately. N. Y. & H. PUB. CO., No. 41 Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW lady, accustomed to travel in Europe and speaking French fluently, seeks to accompany a family about to travel in Europe or this country as governess to young children or companion to ladies; highest reference. Address Mrs. E. W., care of H. Mercer, No. 141 East 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress and the other as first-class laundress; can do fluting; have the best of reference. Call at No. 249 West 16th-st., for two days, in the rear. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a competent woman, thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; many years City reference. Apply for two days at No. 202 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid and waitress, by a very respectable young woman; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; experienced chamber-maid; best references; country or City. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a very superior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, fancy larding, &c.; has best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 345 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG person, a situation; is an excellent family seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of dress-making; would go in the country for the Summer, or would travel with a family; good references. Apply at No. 100 West 46th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women together; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have excellent City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 130 6th-av., over drug-store.

EMPLOYERS

In want of first-rate help, City or country, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITRESS by a respectable married woman (Protestant), or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; can be highly recommended. Address or call at green-house, 165 West 15th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to take care of one or two grown children; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; is a superior waitress, capable of filling a man's place; neat and obliging; has long City references. Apply at No. 345 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT person, as first-class seamstress and lady's maid; can cut, fit and operate; understands hair-dressing; good references. Call for two days at No. 416 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, with unexceptionable City references, a situation; is willing, if necessary, to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days in the butcher-store, No. 343 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 349 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins; best of City reference. Apply at No. 349 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, a situation; can flute, polish and puff in the best manner; has the best of City reference from parties who may be seen. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WANTED a number of first-class servants to fill situations now vacant, viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A NURSE'S AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a very respectable young woman; excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, operate and dressmake; experienced nurse; country or City; at No. 335 Fourth-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English and French cooking, bone, lard, jellies, cakes, brown gravies, &c.; best testimonials. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman and a first-class cook; can cook meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, side dishes, pastry, jellies, creams, ices, excellent baker, &c. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a first-class laundress and a very respectable woman; understands fluting and all kinds of fine work; country or City; best of references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a small distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 318 7th-av.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP and all help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.; professed and other cooks, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as good cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is capable and reliable; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young girl to do chamber-work and sewing; would assist in taking care of children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; good City reference. Call at No. 397 3d-av., ring fourth bell.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to country for the Summer months; best of City reference. Call at 330 7th-av., in the store, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as good plain cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 247 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, with a child five years old, to do house-work; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; City or country. Can be seen at No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking, soups, meats, poultry, game, and desserts of all kinds; excellent references. Apply at present employer's, No. 17 East 35th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 279 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, a native of South Wales, as nursery governess; would not object to go to the country with the family. Can be seen for two days at No. 361 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and fluting; will go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as a first-class chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing, or assist in washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 23 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SERVANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Protestant and Catholic, City and country, at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av., near 37th-st. (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.)

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S nurse, a situation; is a good plain seamstress; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 100 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; very respectable, and has the best City references. Call at No. 352 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do washing, ironing and cooking in a small family. Call at her place, No. 322 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid or nurse in a small private family. Apply at No. 5 White's-place, West 54th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER solicits a few more engagements to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 340 East 30th-st.

SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS FIND places immediately at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av., near 37th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 326 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 515 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 120 West 23d-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 18 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN FOR A most trustworthy woman a gentleman's house to take charge of for the Summer; best references. Apply during the week at No. 45 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, families', gentlemen's and ladies' washing to do at her house; laces and linens done up in superior style; is prompt and reliable. Call or address No. 20 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a competent hair-dresser, wishes employment to dress hair at ladies' residences, permanently, by the week. Call at No. 126 West 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box No. 149 Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man of experience as waiter in a private family; will give first-class City reference by applying at No. 39 Wall-st., of JANITOR.

ALL EMPLOYERS

Wishing male help
CAN FIND THE FOLLOWING,
with a large number of others,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY HUGH MURPHY and wife; reference can be seen in this City, (Irish Catholic;) man as coachman and gardener, or farmer; wife as cook, washer and ironer; both understand their business; very respectable people. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN lately landed as gardener; has best of references from the old country; understands all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages to obtain a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener, or will engage as vegetable gardener; can raise vegetables of the choicest varieties; can give good references from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY SAMUEL BROCK and wife, (English Protestants;) have a daughter aged sixteen years; man as farmer, gardener or useful man; wife as cook, washer and ironer or house-worker; have excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN and wife, (Protestants;) speak English; man as coachman and gardener or farmer, understands his business; wife can cook, wash and iron or do housework; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant as useful man about a gentleman's place; can attend to garden, raise vegetables, keep horses in order, drive, milk, mow, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Scotchman as coachman, gardener or useful man; can milk, keep lawn in order, &c.; good reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as gardener; understands his business well; such as green-house, grapery, fruits, flowers, &c.; is an excellent vegetable raiser. Apply at No. 138 West 11-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY WM. JONES (Protestant) as coachman; country preferred; will assist in garden if required; can give best of reference from former employers. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as farmer, gardener or useful man; two years reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; good City references. Address C., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; Protestant young man, married, without incumbrance; first-class City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, care of Mr. J. Towlly, Boulevard Stables, corner 50th-st. and 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; best of reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed-store No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY an English Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business, care of silver, getting up salads, and anything in his business; will make himself useful; country or City; very best testimonials from home. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED married Protestant man, a situation as farmer; can take charge and do the work and assist on a farm or a gentleman's place, garden, &c.; thorough farmer; can take care of stock, horses, drive, &c.; would want a lodge. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and groom; has no incumbrance; perfectly understands his business; can produce five years' references; has no objection to City or country. Call or address for two days, T. B., No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young married man; has two years' satisfactory reference from last employer; the country preferred; is sober, capable, and willing to make himself useful. Address P. M., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener, (single German,) who understands cold and hot houses, fruits, vegetables, &c.; best references can be given. Address L. HOOD, No. 6 Strikers-lane, West 56th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., New-York. Can be seen for eight days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; aged thirty-nine; married; one child; Protestant; has twenty years' experience in all branches of gardening; can be well recommended. Address G. F., No. 319 East 27th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in the City; best City references. Call or address L. MEIER, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, Scotch; understands horses thoroughly; good careful City driver; good groom; willing and obliging; reliable reference. Address R., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN (English;) thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; reference first-class. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, (Protestant;) thoroughly understands his business and is well acquainted with the City. Address T. S., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable active man, married, no family; is strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address A. MEYER, No. 130 Willoughby-av., Brooklyn.

A FAMILY ARRIVED FROM EUROPE wish to find a situation for their courier, who speaks five languages, to travel as valet with a gentleman or family; highly recommended. Address J. H., by Mrs. Gerard, No. 17 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF small incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; can milk; is willing and obliging; four years reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man; greenhouses, graperies and vegetables, laying out new grounds, &c.; good reference. Address W. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. E., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; no incumbrance; a good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen at private stable, No. [illegible] East 46th-st., or address a note to L. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a good careful driver; one and a half years' reference from last place; country preferred. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man to work in a garden; can milk and mind a horse, and will make himself generally useful; is sober and honest. Address for two days G. M., No. 209 West 36th-st., West-side Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A place as coachman; is truly honest, sober, and perfect driver; City or country; has best references to show. Call to No. 216 West 30th-st., for JOHN B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English waiter, (married,) with three years City reference which will bear investigation; country preferred. Call or address 423 7th-av., over cigar-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS handy at painting and carpenter work, and plumbing, a situation as janitor in a private or public building, or as porter in a store; permanent situation. For further particulars address THOMAS, Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as groom in a private family; would have no objections to go to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 559 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, WITH best of references, a situation on a gentleman's place to be generally useful; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, garden, &c. Call or address JOSEPH, No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN, age twenty-seven, as painter, &c.; assistant in a paint store; good references. Address PAINTER, Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; excellent references. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 155 East 35th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has excellent references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 145 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN'S situation by a young married man. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, in the rear of No. 46 Clinton-place, Washington-alley.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant man; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages, can milk if required; City and country reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 105 Prince-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as indoor servant in a good family in New-York; first-class references, &c. Address ALFRED NEWTON, No. 156 3d-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF THE GRAND UNION HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES LELAND and WARREN LELAND, individually and as partners, composing the firm of LELAND BROTHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of Charles Leland and Warren Leland, and of the firm of Leland Brothers, will, pursuant to the directions of an order made by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge, at a term of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held at the City of New-York on the 10th day of February, 1872, in the matter of the bankruptcy above mentioned, sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the tenth (10th) day of April, 1872, at 12 M., as one parcel, to the highest bidder, all the real estate particularly described in said order, as follows, viz.:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Saratoga Springs, in the County of Saratoga, and State of New-York, comprising the property known as the Union Hotel establishment, with the Leland Opera-house, new ball-room, cottages, Union Hotel stores, water-works, gas-works, stables, and grounds attached, particularly bounded and described as follows:

The first, commencing on the east line of Washington-street, at its intersection with the west line of Broadway, and running thence southerly along the west line of Broadway four hundred and forty-one feet six inches, to the north line of Congress-street; thence westerly along the west line of Congress-street three hundred and sixty feet to the east line of a lot owned by Simon Flanigan; thence northerly along the east line of Flanigan's lot, one hundred and fifty feet to the north-east corner of the last-mentioned lot; thence westerly along the north line of Flanigan's lots, sixty feet; thence northerly, along the east line of a lot in possession of William M. Searing, thirteen feet six inches; thence westerly, along the north line of the last-mentioned lot, one hundred and fifty feet, to the east line of Federal-street; thence northerly, along the east line of Federal-street, one hundred and seventy-three feet and six inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Washington-street, one hundred and seven feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Federal-street, thirty-seven feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Washington-street, forty-three feet, to the south-east corner of a lot owned by Daniel D. Benedict; thence northerly, along the east line of Benedict's lot, one hundred and twenty-six feet to Washington-street; thence easterly, along the south line of Washington-street, one hundred and eleven feet, to the north-west corner of the lot owned by the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Bethesda Church; thence southerly, along the west line of the last-mentioned lot, one hundred and fifty feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Washington-street, one hundred and nineteen feet, to the south-east corner of lot number twenty-four, as laid down on a map and survey of village lots made by James Scott, in 1810, of lands then belonging to Gideon Putnam, as lot twenty-four; thence northerly along the east line of the last-mentioned lot, one hundred and fifty feet to Washington-street; thence easterly along the south line of Washington-street, two hundred and five feet to the place of beginning.

The second is that all other certain lot or parcel of land on the east side of Hamilton-street, in the village of Saratoga Springs, and known as the Barn lot, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the east line of Hamilton-street, at the north-west corner of the Clarendon Hotel grounds, and running from thence northerly along the east line of Hamilton-street one hundred and twenty-six feet to the south side of a lot owned by Norman Bedortha; thence easterly along the south line of Bedortha's lot one hundred and thirty feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Hamilton-street one hundred and thirty-six feet to the north line of the Clarendon Hotel lot; thence westerly along the north line of the last mentioned lot, one hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning.

The third lot is all that other piece or parcel of land situate in said village, and known as the Market lot, on the corner of Congress and Hamilton streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the south line of Congress-street, at its intersection with Hamilton-street, and running from thence southerly along the east line of Hamilton-street one hundred and thirty-eight feet, to a lot owned or occupied by John Dinnen; thence easterly along the north line of Dinnen's lot eighty-five feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of the alley, forty-two feet to the lot owned by Daniel O'Gorman; thence westerly along O'Gorman's south line thirty-three feet; thence northerly along O'Gorman's west line ninety-two feet to Congress-street; thence westerly along the south side of Congress-street to the place of beginning.

The fourth lot is all that certain other lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in said village, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the east line of Union-street, at its intersection with the north line of West Circular-street, and running from thence northerly along the east line of Union-street two hundred and forty-nine feet to Leland-street; thence easterly along the south line of Leland-street three hundred and fifty-eight feet to the west line of South Federal or Cold Spring-street; thence southerly along the west line of the last-mentioned street two hundred and nine feet and six inches to the north line of West Circular-street; thence westerly along the north line of the last-mentioned street two hundred and eighty-six feet to the place of beginning.

The fifth piece of land is all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in said village, and known as the Cold Spring lot, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the west line of South Federal or Cold Spring-street, at the south-east corner of a lot of land owned by Simon Flanigan, and running from thence southerly along the west line of South Federal or Cold Spring-street thirty-six feet to the north-east corner of another lot of land owned by Simon Flanigan; thence westerly along the north line of the said Flanigan's land twenty-three feet to the east line of lands belonging to the heirs (or some of them) of Rock Cowen; thence northerly along the east line of the Cowen land sixty-six feet to the south line of the first-mentioned lot owned by Simon Flanigan; thence easterly along the south line of said Flanigan's lot twenty-three feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

There will also be sold pursuant to the order aforesaid, at the same time and place, and together with and as a part of the sale of the said real estate above-mentioned, all the personal property, household and hotel furniture, goods, chattels, apparatus, fixtures, machinery and appurtenances, which have been used as any part of the equipment and furniture of the said Grand Union Hotel, including the wines, liquors and stores now upon said premises, coaches, horses, harness, and stable furniture and fixtures; so that the said several parcels of real estate, with the several buildings thereon, and the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the equipments thereof, and all the personal property thereon or thereto belonging and used in connection therewith, shall be sold in and as one parcel to the highest bidder.

A detailed statement of the incumbrances on said several parcels of real estate, subject to which the same will be sold, and a diagram showing the dimensions and situation of said premises, and of the buildings thereon, and also a detailed inventory of said personal property, &c., may be obtained at the office of BANGS & NORTH, No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

The said real estate will be sold subject to mortgages thereon, amounting in all to about the principal sum of $156,000, and to the interest accrued and unpaid thereon up to the time of the delivery of the assignee's deed for said property upon the sale, the payment of which mortgages and interest the purchaser shall assume as part of the purchase money. The assignee has acquired, by conveyance from the bankrupts and their wives, a complete and absolute title to the property, and under the order of the Court the said real estate and personal property will be sold, free and clear of all other liens or incumbrances whatever, except the mortgages above-mentioned, and will be conveyed by the usual assignee's deed, as provided by said order.

The terms of sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in cash upon delivery of the deed within thirty days thereafter.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.
BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. KING, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James C. King, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 6th day of April, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap8-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY STARBUCK and WILLIAM HUDWEN STARBUCK, bankrupts.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Sidney Starbuck and William Hudwen Starbuck, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 26th day of March, A. D. 1872.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ap1-law3wM* No. 322 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Stuyvesant Bank, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Stuyvesant Bank, a corporation doing business in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT,
mh 25-law3wM* Assignee, No. 40 Wall-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, } Executors.
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.

E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. R. SMITH.
d11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHOM A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
f20-law6mM*

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

NO. 309 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Twenty years ago this establishment covered just 12½ by 25 feet, (one floor;) now the building stands upon eight lots, in which are five floors, packed with

SILK MILLINERY,
STRAW AND FANCY GOODS,
SELECTED TO MEET THE PUBLIC REQUIREMENTS,
FROM LOW TO RICHEST GRADES.
TEN YEARS AGO IT WAS A COMMON REMARK:
"I NEVER SHOP ON THE EAST SIDE."
HOW WONDERFULLY THIS HAS CHANGED,
OUR INCREASING BUSINESS PROVES.
STILL THERE ARE
Thousands in New-York and its environs, unaware that we have establishments on this east side
EXHIBITING STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE,
Which, for extent, variety, and value, are scarcely equaled elsewhere.

A little time spent in examination would, we are sure, lead to great money saving in making purchases. The reason obvious—difference in expenses.

☞ We import quite extensively, have our resident buyers in Europe, purchase largely here through importers, auctioneers, and domestic manufacturers. Having the means, we avail ourselves of every turn in the market. We sell more goods in our line than any house in this city.

BUY FOR CASH. SELL FOR CASH.

We therefore buy cheap, sell cheap, and never charge

FANCY PRICES.

Each department is complete in itself, and the stock so arranged and assorted that ladies can purchase nearly everything they need in our line with the certainty that PRICES are always RIGHT.

STRAW BONNETS AND HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
FOR THE MILLIONS.
IMMENSE STOCK, FROM 10c. TO $50.
THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT IN THIS CITY WITHOUT DOUBT. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

Beautiful lines of Youths, Boys, Misses and Infants Hats and Bonnets.
Our Trimmed Hat Department is under the control of experienced artists.

NO FANCY PRICES.

RIBBONS.

All the newest Colors and Tints in GROS GRAIN and all BOILED RIBBONS, every width, full assortment, cheap.
Seven-inch SASH RIBBONS, (SILK,) at 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c., Colored and Black.
JOB LOTS OF RIBBONS IN BASKETS.
500 cartons of imported FEATHERS and FLOWERS new today.

BARGAINS ALL THROUGH THE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

SPECIALTIES.—HAMBURG EDGINGS, 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., 18c., 20c.
LINES OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 16c., 18c., 20c.
GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below REGULAR PRICES.
PARASOL COVERS, 50c., $1, $1 12, $1 25 up.
WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, CURTAIN LACES, &c.
BONNET MATERIALS, Crepe Anglaise, Silk Turquoise, Reps.
SATINS, SILKS, &c., &c., from $1 per yard up.

Thousands of PARASOLS, superb stock, all grades. Silk, 50c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1 and $1 10 up.
Pongees Lined, 80c. up.
Large Line, Lined, Fringed, Walking-cane Handles, $1 50 each, cheap.

YANKEE NOTIONS CHEAP,
From a Pin to a Diamond.

Cases of LEATHER GOODS from Europe; also, Domestic Satchels, 55c., 70c., 95c., $1 up.
Bargains in CORSETS, (Whalebone,) 65c., 75c., 95c., $1 up.
PANIER BUSTLES and SKIRTS from 20c. up.
DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, everything new.
One thousand pieces of SILK FRINGES, manufactured for our trade.
Cheap Lines of Ladies', Misses' and Children's UNDER-WEAR.
Morning Wrappers, Suits and Cloaks for Children, cheap.
Best brands of HOSIERY.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15, 20c.
Regular made, 24c.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

KID GLOVES.

Decline to keep Joseph; clearing at 50c. per pair.
Two Buttons, 75c. the pair.
Two Buttons, Alexander, 75c., 85c., $1 pair.
Our own gloves, $1 and $1 25 pair; best low-priced glove in the world. Give new pairs when they rip in putting on.
We invite attention to our best Glove, Hausquin, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Buttons, every pair warranted; all the new shades.
Also Hausquin Solitaire Glove; the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTY.
Our New Department for Housekeeping and Willow Goods will be ready in a few days.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., and 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., New-York.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS
Will find it their interest to examine our
STOCK OF RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY.
BEST LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

Edward Ridley & Son's,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S,

691 BROADWAY,
GOODS SELLING CHEAPER
THAN IN ANY RETAIL
OR WHOLESALE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

2,500 SILK TIES
AND SCARFS, FRINGED,
TASSELED, EMBROIDERED,
ROMANS AND PLAIDS
AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES,
10c., 15c., 25c., 30c., 50c., 60c., 75c. each.
AT KINZEY'S.

STRAW GOODS IN ALL
THE NEW SHAPES AND
EVERY VARIETY OF STRAW
FROM 50c. up to the FINEST,
AT KINZEY'S.

LARGE LOT OF RIBBONS
FROM AUCTION,
AT KINZEY'S.

20,000 yards GROS GRAINS,
STRIPED PLAIDS, DOLLY VARDENS,
CORD EDGES, SHADED AND FANCY
RIBBONS, from 4c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 29c., 33c., 38c., 40c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

ALL THE NEW STYLES IN
FRENCH FLOWERS,
AT KINZEY'S.

2,000 PIECES RICH
PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS AND FRINGES,
from $1 piece and $15 piece,
AT KINZEY'S.

LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 15c. piece up.
LOTS OF PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 15c. piece up,
AT KINZEY'S.

GOOD LINING SILKS, 50c. yard.
AUCTION LOT DRESS SILKS, 65c. up,
AT KINZEY'S.

LARGE LOT OF HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND INSERTIONS, from 3c. yard up,
AT KINZEY'S.

1,000 PARASOLS IN ALL
THE NEW STYLES, from 50c. up,
AT KINZEY'S.

20,000 PARIS LADIES' AND
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., 95c., 98c. pair,
AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-WEAR,
CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SACQUES, SKIRTS,
NIGHT-DRESSES, &c., &c., FROM THE LOWEST,
TO THE FINEST GOODS MADE.
SKIRTS, from 29c. up.
DRAWERS, from 24c. up.
NIGHT-DRESSES, 94c. up.
CORSETS, from 50c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

2,000 YARDS REAL GUYPURE
LACES, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.

BLACK FRENCH THREAD LACES,
15c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 64c., 75c., 80c. yard,
AT KINZEY'S.

LINEN AND VALENCIENNES LACES,
from 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 8c., 10c. up,
AT KINZEY'S.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS
THAN JOBBER'S PRICES,
AT KINZEY'S.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

REAL LACES, &c.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.,
Has always on hand and constantly replenished with the latest novelties from the European markets,
THE CHEAPEST,
LARGEST
AND BEST SELECTED STOCK
In the City of
Fine Laces of every description.
Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls at less than gold cost.
5,000 pieces Hamburg Edging and Insertion, in Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook.

GREAT JOB IN WHY BURLAPS, bagging, canvas, buckrams, red, white and fancy ticking; cheap carriage robes, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 102 Chambers-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, long, plain and filled up centres, for Spring wear. J. RUSSELL, No. 32 East 24th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c., No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL OPENING.

50 cases of the most desirable

BLACK DRESS GOODS

EVER IMPORTED,

Which we offer below last season's prices, comprising in part

FRENCH CASHMERES,

Henriette, Tamise and Creton Cloth,
English and French Bombazines,
Royal Silk Warp Paramatas,
Parisienne Bombazine and Crape Cloth.

IRON GRENADINES,
40c., 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
3-4 Grenadines, $2 to $3 50.

BLACK SILKS,
$1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, Richest imported, $4.

Black Alpacas and Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantines and Zurich Cloth,
Japanese Stripes from 40c. to 75c.
Novelties in great variety.
Suits and Bonnets in the most modern styles.

JACKSON'S,
Corner Broadway and Waverley-place.

W. K. PEYTON
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, APRIL 8,
THE BEST VALUE
IN
BLACK SILKS
AND
JAPANESE SILKS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
CHOICE AND DESIRABLE
SPRING DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS
WE HAVE EVER OFFERED.
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
NEAR HOUSTON STREET.

BARGAINS
IN
LADIES'
READY-MADE SUITS,
IN ALL THE
FASHIONABLE
SPRING STYLES,
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

HOTEL
AND
HOUSE KEEPERS
WILL FIND A LARGE AND CHEAP STOCK
OF
LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOWELS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELINGS, WHITE
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
AND
LACE CURTAINS.

Huck Towels at $1, $1 25, $1 30, to $3 75 per doz.
Damask Napkins, all linen, at 95c., $1, $1 20, to $2 50 per doz.
Linen Crashes at 6½c., 8c., 9c., 10c. and upward.
Irish Linens at 20c., 23c., 37½c., 40c., to 85c. per yard.
Table Linens at 20c., 30c., 37½c., to 50c., all linen.
Barnsley Damasks at 60c., 65c., 70c., to $1 10 per yard.
Please call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
Near Houston-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SUCCOMB—THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 8, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
3,225 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo Fidelia, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 East River:
2,880 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,850 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo Mureka, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 East River:
1,494 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,838 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo O'Sanese, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON, &C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 43 BROAD-ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.,
April 3, 1872.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, 100 tons, more or less, of scrap-iron, composition metal, &c. Terms cash, in United States funds. Materials to be promptly removed by purchaser. For particulars apply at this office. No other paper need copy. By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.

(Signed,) WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Captain of Engineers, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. A.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BIBLIOTHECA RARISSIMA ET CURIOSA.—Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an extraordinary collection of rare early English books, old ballads, with wood-cuts; books of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, manuscripts, missals, Bibles, etchings, emblems, Elzevir editions of the Classics, Facetiæ, &c., &c. An unusual opportunity for book collectors. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Tuesday morning.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, under and in pursuance of a chattel mortgage executed by VIRGIL PRICE, BROWN & CO. to WILLIAM M. PRICE, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1871, will sell at public auction on the 16th day of April, 1872, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the factory lately occupied by the said Virgil Price, Brown & Co., at No. 62 Prince-st., in the City of New-York, certain tools and articles of machinery for the manufactory of masonic goods.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 8, 1872.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditione exponas to me directed by the United States District Court for District of New-Jersey, I will sell at public auction at the City Hotel, Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 17, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., four trunks containing 908 pieces of lace, seven black lace shawls and one piece of silk.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal, by J. C. Bailey, Deputy.
JERSEY CITY, April 1, 1872.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, AT 10 A. M., AT No. 569 Franklin-av., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn, EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, fine rosewood piano, two pier-mirrors, paintings, rosewood suite in brocatel, walnut chamber-sets, hair-mattresses, wardrobes, buffets, extension tables and chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

C. A. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

BY HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., AUCTIONEERS and REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 609 6th-av., near 35th-st.

To parties declining housekeeping we beg leave to offer our services as auctioneers, for the sale of furniture, &c., at private residences. Prompt returns and satisfaction guaranteed.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, TUESDAY, April 9, at 11 o'clock, at No. 205 West 39d-st., near 7th-av., all the rosewood and walnut parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, mirrors, carpets, china, glass, &c.

FURNITURE.

A. HERTS & CO.,
LATE C. BEMBE,
Nos. 806 and 808 Broadway,
Opposite 11th-st.,
Are now offering great bargains in
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
LIBRARY,
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
In every variety, and well worthy the attention of parties about furnishing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., at the new first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c.; insured at low rates if desired. Nos. 108 and 114 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.; articles received on storage for disposal at private sale.

JOHN H. MORRELL.

A LADY, ABOUT TO BREAK UP HOUSEkeeping, will sell, privately, a black walnut parlor, bedroom and dining-room suits, carpets, &c., everything requisite for a small household. Apply at No. 1,320 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—An immense stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

STORAGE TO LET.—STORAGE FOR furniture and baggage in the fine storage warerooms, Nos. 255 and 257 Hudson-st., near Spring-st. Inquire on the premises.

STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING for furniture, baggage, &c., in separate closed compartments, HAEGER'S Warehouses, 5th-av., 23d to 25th st., and No. 262 5th-av.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

INSURANCE.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY.

An election for eight trustees of the fourth class for the Republic Fire Insurance Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 153 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next.
Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND NINTH-STREET.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND inspectors of election, for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 15th April inst. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SEMIRAMIDE, (Italian Opera.) Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Messrs. Santley and Wachtel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—PLOT AND PASSION—Miss Leclercq. Matinée at 1½ o'clock.—HAMLET—Miss C. Nilsson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—POLL AND PARTNER JOE—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffithe and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GOLD.—Miss Jean Burnside and Mr. James H. Taylor.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.—The Chapman Sisters.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ATHLETIC FEATS.

EMPIRE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 191.—EXHIBITION OF SELOUS' PAINTING OF JERUSALEM.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	60
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a Branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential campaign, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire and Connecticut afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

As a further example of the thoroughness with which this is being done, we refer to our returns from the Connecticut elections, which were earlier, more complete, and more accurate than those of any other New-York paper.

We publish today a notice from the Bar Association, setting forth that, in their opinion, they have obtained sufficient evidence to convict the accused Judges, and that they "desire no further testimony." We hope the Judiciary Committee will be of the same opinion. At any rate, the evidence ought to be published, in order that we may all see what sort of a case has been made out. On Tuesday night the Bar Association will hold a meeting, and a report will probably be submitted on that occasion. The action of the Judiciary Committee will now be watched for with great solicitude; for if we cannot get rid of the corrupt Judges, all our other reforms will prove to be useless.

If Mr. GREELEY really wants to know "what is truth," we can help him by suggesting some few things which are not truth. It is not truth to say that he long ago "corrected an inaccurate report," meaning the report that he hoped Americans, North and South, would feel a like pride in the achievements of LEE and GRANT, JACKSON and SHERIDAN. That report is not inaccurate and never was corrected. It was taken from Mr. GREELEY's address at the Lincoln Club Rooms, June 13, 1871, and was "positively the last" version he made of his Vicksburg speech. Neither is it truth to try to produce the impression that his interview with JEFF. DAVIS was confined to "shaking hands" with him "among many citizens" who "called on him at his hotel." The Memphis *Times* described that interview in detail, and we prefer its records, contemporaneous and on the spot, to Mr. GREELEY's version, offered nearly a year after, and made with an interested purpose.

We have asked with what consistency any public journal can denounce one man for taking a small commission on the public printing, and defend Insurance Superintendent MILLER for taking a large one? In reply to this we are told that it was Mr. H. C. SOUTHWICK who took the latter commission, and not MILLER. The *Tribune*, which now defends MILLER again—having chopped round three times on that question—sufficiently disposed of that excuse when it said: "It is not probable that PARSONS paid it (the commission) without pretty good assurance that there was reason for it." Why should WEED, PARSONS & Co. have paid a commission on the insurance printing to SOUTHWICK? And why does not MILLER produce SOUTHWICK, who has mysteriously disappeared? His word might settle the point. In this, as in other cases, we cannot prove that anybody *saw* the money going into MILLER's pocket—therefore he is to get off scot free. We were told the same thing about TWEED, SWEENY, and all the rest of them.

Conspiracies, like curses and chickens, sometimes come home to roost. When the Erie Ring got the Tweed Legislature to take the power of calling them to legal account from their shareholders, and put it into the hands of the Attorney-General, they evidently imagined that the reign of Tammany and Tammany State officers would be indefinitely prolonged. But CHAMPLAIN has given place to BARLOW, and the latter proposes to make good use of the powers which were deposited in his office. The suit he has already commenced against JAY GOULD, F. A. LANE and others, ought to have been brought by the Erie Directors, but was not. Meantime Mr. GOULD smiles his melancholy smile, and protests that he knows of nothing wrong, nothing illegal, nothing even irregular. He is still of opinion that there never was a road more economically and profitably managed than the Erie during the time that he increased its debt and capital sixty-five millions of dollars. We shall see whether a Court of Justice will come to the same conclusions.

Mr. FENTON is sending round the country to Democratic newspapers copies of his speech on the New-York Custom-house, and those newspapers are praising its "noble utterances" and its "appeals to the country." They neglect to say, however, that the speech of Senator FENTON was anticipated in its substantial parts by the message of our much-abused President, and that the bill to which it relates has been allowed to be postponed by Mr. FENTON time and again on the very slightest pretexts. We would rather put faith in the President as a reformer, than in Senator FENTON.

The Legislature and the Charter.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion entertained at Albany in regard to the "Seventy's Charter," we hope there can be no doubt on one point—namely, that the Legislature ought not to adjourn without doing something for the City. We understand that some of the rural members say: "We have given up time enough to New-York City." Perhaps they will have the kindness to tell us what has come of it. In this part of the State we fail to see the result of their Herculean labors. Others, again, say that they "won't be dictated to by the Committee of Seventy." That is a spirit unworthy of men commissioned to perform a great and pressing duty. If they have been annoyed by the advice offered to them, is there any sense in making the entire body of the public pay for it? Ought not all personal considerations and feelings to be put on one side, and the welfare of the people alone to be considered?

Remembering the hope centered in the "Reform Legislature" just after the Fall elections, it seems impossible now to think that this Legislature may possibly separate without doing anything whatever to redress the evils under which we have suffered. If any suggestions are offered to legislators, they turn and say: "You are dictating to us—now we won't budge an inch." If no suggestions are made, they say: "The excitement about Reform in New-York is all over—we need not do anything." It is rather difficult to know how to act toward so touchy a body as this. However, we shall take the liberty of reminding members of the Legislature that the people of this City will be not a little dismayed to learn that nothing whatever is to be done for them. It will not help a man much in his future public life to say that he belonged to the "Reform Legislature" of 1872. Here we are today in precisely the same position that we were on the 10th of November last. We are warned that we had better not complain, because if we do members may "get their backs up" and refuse to do anything. Can they do much less than they have done? And is not this a very worthy spirit for Senators and Assemblymen to entertain with regard to their duties?

Certainly we are not impatient—we have waited three months for "something to be done," and patience has been its own reward—at least it has met with no other. All that we ask now is (we hope without offense to any member) that the Legislature will place the government of this City upon a sound footing before it separates. It will inflict an indelible disgrace upon itself if it leaves us under the operation of the Tweed Charter—the memory of which is tarnished by the vast robberies committed by virtue of its provisions. We have supported the Charter of the Committee of Seventy, because it was drawn up by independent and honest men, and because it gave a fair promise of working successfully. But if anybody can devise a better charter, we will support that. Only in heaven's name, give us something—do not behave so abominably as to play with the subject of City Reform all through the session, and then leave it just where you found it. We must get rid of the infamous "Tweed Charter." Rulers we shall be told that in saying this we are guilty of great presumption. But members of the Legislature will find that we are only expressing the general opinion of the public, and are therefore exercising our proper functions.

Many stories have reached us about the bargaining constantly going on between Republicans and Democrats at Albany, by means of which the present dead-lock has been brought about. Some men want to keep the offices they have got—others crave for offices which they have not got. What they ask about every measure is, how does said measure affect them? It is the old story—the politician is everybody; the taxpaying citizen nobody. "Never mind about the public so long as we can divide these offices satisfactorily among ourselves." That is the talk at Albany. By and by, it may be necessary to give names and point morals—at present we allude to the subject in general terms, and with disgust. It is shameful to think that a "Reform Legislature" should be bent more upon seeing that the spoils are fairly shared among their own friends, than that the public interests are protected. The time for doing either good or harm is rapidly passing away. We hope, for the sake of the reputation of the present members of this Legislature, (to say nothing of the welfare of the people,) that the brief space yet remaining may be honorably and profitably used.

Cleveland—Cincinnati.

On the 1st of May a mass convention will meet at Cincinnati, which, in its motives, and in many other respects, recalls vividly the now almost forgotten Cleveland Convention of 1864. The Cleveland Convention, like that of Cincinnati, was intended to break up the Republican Party, for the purpose of defeating the re-election of a President its supporters had unanimously favored four years before. In that case, as in this, there was no hope of electing, by Republican votes, any other Republican. That movement, like this, was commenced in order to force the regular organization to recognize the claims of the disaffected. When that became impossible, it degenerated into a flank attack on the Republican candidates, in the interest of the Democratic party, and as such was gradually deserted until the nominees withdrew in disgust.

The Cleveland movement had its headquarters in Missouri, and "the People's Provisional Committee," which, like the Jefferson City caucus of last January, assumed the paternity of the bolt, was engineered by that restless intriguer and inflated demagogue, B. GRATZ BROWN. In that case, as in this, this ambitious leader was followed by a few score of nobodies from the various States. We remember that from New-York LUCIUS ROBINSON, Ex-Controller, lent a little respectability to a motley crew, which included a few department clerks in Albany, a trio of merchants, a sub-editor of the Troy *Times*, (since dead,) and a lawyer or two of that vicinity. Mr. GREELEY was reputed to cast favoring glances on the movement, but his ambition was not so hot, and his head was cooler then than now, and he did not appear among the signers of the call, or at the Convention.

The pretexts put forward to justify the movement strikingly resembled those hit upon by the Cincinnati men. Then, as now, the schemers claimed to be in general accord with the party, but pretended to find in minor differences occasion for threatening as far as they could the success of the party. They protested their devotion to the ideas of the supremacy of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, just as their successors insist on their fidelity to the ideas of the Union, of emancipation, and of enfranchisement. But then, as now, there was a clamor about certain local rights which the National Government as a whole—not the Executive merely—was alleged to have violated, and about the demand for "integrity and economy" in the Government, which the reformers seem to have thought it wise to enforce at any and every cost. Then, as now, also, there was a pretense of going beyond the Administration and the mass of the people in a direction which the latter were gradually and surely taking. As now there is a demand for universal amnesty, so then there was a premature agitation for the constitutional abolition of slavery.

There was wild talk then, also, about enforcing the "Monroe doctrine," by men who had not the first glimmer of an idea as to what the Monroe doctrine of history really was, just as now Mr. GREELEY's manifesto prates about a tariff for revenue of which its author has not the faintest conception.

Then, as now, it was claimed that the regular organization was so under the control of the President, by means of patronage, that there was no chance for free discussion of either principles or candidate. The language of those days and of these was so strikingly similar that it is worth while to reproduce portions of it for the purpose of comparison.

"We do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention," said Mr. GRATZ BROWN and his then confederates, "the essential conditions of a truly national convention. Its proximity to the centre of all the interested influences of the Administration, its mode of convocation, the corrupting practices to which it has been, and inevitably will be, subjected, do not permit the people to assemble there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty." The following, the very echo of the above, is from Mr. GREELEY's letter to the authors of the Missouri call: "We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct a free expression of opinion upon the important matters which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States." Mr. GREELEY's sanctions are as gratuitous as were GRATZ BROWN's. There never was a Convention which more completely represented the views of the people than the Republican National Convention at Baltimore, in 1864; but it did not do so more thoroughly than will the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, in June next. The former Convention contained among its members many of the ablest public men of the country, but not so many as, from present indications, will meet at Philadelphia.

Finally, it is to be pointed out that the Cleveland Convention, as the Cincinnati one will be, was held to serve purely personal ends. Its candidate, Gen. FREMONT, offered almost immediately to withdraw if any one but Mr. LINCOLN were named at Baltimore, just as Mr. GREELEY—candidate for the Cincinnati nomination—writes urging people to go to Cincinnati, saying, "I am not for GRANT if there is any help for it."

One striking point of difference, however, in the two Conventions, and one which does not commend the latest of the pair, is that at the former there was no prearranged bargain with Democrats. The unfortunate and desperate politicians of Cleveland were ready to endanger the success of their party, but they were not ready, as the Cincinnati men are, to go into battle under orders from the enemy.

Mr. Dana's Testimony.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA recently made a series of outrageous charges against Secretary ROBESON. Instead of being compelled to support his charges as defendant in a libel suit, he was permitted by the Congressional Committee which investigated them to assume the attitude of a public prosecutor, and, with the aid of a lawyer, whose reputation naturally made him congenial to Mr. DANA, was given every opportunity to magnify to the utmost the injury which he had attempted to inflict upon the Secretary. Those who have read the testimony in this matter are aware that not a shadow of justification for his libels has yet been brought forward by Mr. DANA or his associate. The evidence given by Mr. DANA himself is about the most humiliating confession of ignorance and reckless abuse of his position which has ever been made public. He has libeled many persons, men and women. It will be Mr. ROBESON's fault fault if he escapes now unpunished.

He was examined under oath on Friday last, as to the most important charges which he had made. He had asserted that Mr. ROBESON had agreed to pay ROACH & SON seven hundred thousand dollars for new machinery for the *Tennessee*, when there are responsible machine-builders who would have contracted to furnish the new boilers and engines for three hundred thousand dollars. When asked, "What responsible builder will agree to do that?" he answered, "I can't say that any one will; I was informed that Mr. MURPHY said that he would do it." Afterward he said, "I think the statement of the engines of the *Tennessee* was exaggerated;" and further on: "In regard to that we were evidently mistaken." Mr. DANA had also charged that Secretary ROBESON and Mr. CATTELL had induced Mr. COGHLAN to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives, directing the Secretary to build, at an expense of five hundred thousand dollars, and at the earliest practicable moment, two excavated dry-docks at Mare Island Navy-yard—the object of the bill being to enable Mr. ROBESON and Mr. CATTELL to make large sums by the sale of bricks. Here is the pitiable confession of Mr. DANA as to his utter want of any authority whatever for this charge:

Q.—What induced you to say that Mr. COGHLAN had been induced by the Secretary and by CATTELL to take part in this thing? A.—A large quantity of bricks were required for this purpose, and the brick business appeared to be so profitable in that direction that we *supposed* there *might* be some connection between them.

Q.—Is that the only ground for the statement? A.—That is the authority for it.

Mr. ROBESON had also been accused of dishonesty on the ground that he had made a large fortune since he accepted office, in evidence of which it was further asserted that he spent more money than he could honestly afford to spend. As to this charge Mr. DANA was asked by Mr. ROBESON, "Have you ever taken any means to know whether I was a rich man or a poor man?" The answer was "I only know from public notoriety;" and when again asked, "Have you any idea how much I spend in any way or chance?" Mr. DANA answered "No," thus admitting that this particular charge was without any foundation whatever within his own knowledge, or that of any one whom he could indicate. Indeed, in regard to the whole series of libels on Mr. ROBESON, which have from time to time appeared in the *Sun*, Mr. DANA confessed that he had no personal knowledge as to their truth or falsehood. They were exhibited to him, and after he had admitted that he had written them, he was asked: "Are any of the facts thus stated within your own knowledge?" and his answer was: "No, Sir, not within my personal knowledge." He has charged Mr. ROBESON with robbing the country of "over a million." He is now obliged to own that he can prove nothing more than some alleged irregularities in reference to contracts. As to any pretense for saying that Mr. ROBESON derived the slightest profit from these transactions, there is none. The whole series of charges are false and cowardly. It is only a wonder that DANA did not accuse some of the Secretary's female relatives of sharing in the plunder.

This is the net result of Mr. DANA's examination. He confesses that he has made charges which he cannot substantiate, and has made them without knowing whether they were true or false. He cannot remember who told him—he cannot recollect anything about it. This absolute failure to fix the slightest stain on Mr. ROBESON's character will increase the confidence which the public has always reposed in him, and will at the same time have the unlooked-for effect of placing Mr. DANA in rather a better light before the public than he has previously occupied. His testimony was so humiliating to himself that no one will doubt that he spoke the truth when he admitted that he knew nothing of the truth of the charges which he had brought against the Secretary. It therefore appears to follow that Mr. DANA is a man who respects the obligation of an oath. If his examination should have the unexpected result of convincing people that the editor of the *Sun* restricts himself to libel and the abuse of privacy, and that he really is unwilling to commit perjury, at least before a Congressional Committee, he may justly feel that his last appearance in the character of a self-proclaimed libeler has rather benefited than injured him in public estimation.

Civil and Police Justices' Courts.

What has become of the bills before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, providing for the reorganization of the Civil and Police Justices' Courts in the City of New-York? We hope they will not be allowed by the friends of reform on the Committee to remain longer unreported, and we trust there is no truth in the rumor that improper influences have been brought to bear on some of the members to stifle these bills in the Committee. The people demand that these Courts shall no longer be made the instruments, in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, of tyranny and injustice. They also ask that the Police Justices shall no longer use the powers of their office to punish their political enemies, and protect criminals who are their friends, and that the office of Police Justice, with all its power and responsibility, shall not be prostituted to serve the selfish ends of mere politicians, but shall be held by men of such high character and ability as will insure a fair and impartial administration of criminal justice in this City.

The Police Justices ought to be appointed. The "Ping-uglies" of the Fourth and Sixth Wards are not competent to select proper Police Justices. It is quite clear that the new judiciary article of the constitution authorizes the Legislature to create in cities inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, the Justices whereof "shall be chosen by the electors of cities, or appointed by some local authorities thereof." There have been various suggestions made as to the precise local authority in which this appointing power should be vested. This question is in the hands of the Committee; let them come as speedily as possible to some decision on the point, and report the bill as soon as may be to the Assembly. The Civil or District Court bill has some very important and beneficial changes. It is drawn in the interests of the most important of all reforms—*judicial reform*. The people of the City of New-York feel that a thorough reform in their judiciary, from the highest to the lowest Courts, is the most salutary measure of reform to be accomplished.

Let the Legislature see to it that this reform is assured to the people. It is not exaggeration to say that, as justice is at the present time administered in the Courts in this City, neither the rights of property nor the personal liberty of the citizen are safe in the City of New-York today.

We hope to see the bills for the reorganization of the inferior civil and criminal Courts of this City reported at once by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly; and let there be no talk of the adjournment of the Legislature until this and the other most wholesome and all-important reforms in the Judiciary of this City now in progress are carried to a complete and successful issue.

Reform in Congress.

It is becoming evident that the Legislative branch of the Government, which is generally supposed to be more immediately representative of the views of the people, is behind the Executive branch, and behind the people themselves, in desire for advanced measures of reform, both Administrative and Legislative. It is certain that if Congress were to give the sanction of law to the recommendations of the President's Message, addressed to them at the opening of the session, the members would stand much better before the people than they do now. At the present moment the Executive is held responsible for everything. A desperate effort is being made to defeat the re-election of the President. The authors of this effort justify their course by alleging the existence of certain evils, which, so far as they exist, exist through the fault of Congress. In regard to most of them, the President is simply powerless, and has done all that he can do to remove them. It is only fair that Congress should put an end to this injustice. The Executive is a single man, and his position is conspicuous. It is easy to charge everything to him. His powers are ill-defined, and it is not difficult to represent him as the author, or the tolerator, of all that is faulty. Congress, on the other hand, though prominent as a body, cannot be held to definite individual responsibility. Members vote or fail to vote, and go home to their constituents, and no one thinks of trying to attach to one of them the 320th part of the blame for the commissions or omissions of the whole. It is on this account the more incumbent on Congress to sustain the Executive in his recommendations of measures which are good in themselves, and which the public imperatively demand.

There are three subjects which are being used by the movers in the Cincinnati Convention to estrange some portion of the Republican Party. These are amnesty, revenue reform, and civil service reform. They constitute the sum total of the capital of the professed reformers. The only other matter which there is any pretense of bringing into prominence is the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the field of State authority, but that is merely added to the "liberal" platform as a convenient plank to bridge over the gulf between them and their Democratic allies. In point of fact, the Republican Liberal leaders are largely responsible for the alleged encroachments. Mr. TRUMBULL was the author of the Reconstruction laws. Mr. SUMNER—if he is to be classed with the disaffected—held in so many words that the State Governments in the South had been destroyed by their own acts—*felo-de-se*, he described it—and ought to be remanded to a territorial condition. Mr. GREELEY was clamorous for the Election law which is the most plausible object of attack against "centralism." Any solicitude on their part concerning the aggregation of Federal power is, therefore, a mere sub to the Democratic whale.

The three subjects we have mentioned, however, are legitimate objects, not of disorganizing movements that threaten the stability of Republican principles, but of reasonable, popular agitation. On these three subjects the President is right, and far in advance of any completed, and, we fear, any probable action of Congress. He has strongly recommended general amnesty, and Congress has failed, in its tortuous and hesitating course, to sustain his recommendation. Does any one suppose that if the doctrine of the President's Message had been applied, the few exceptions which he suggested (but did not urge) would afford a pretext for the alienation of a single Republican? And is it certain that the course of Congress, wasting its time on long bills for the removal of disabilities, in which numerous frauds have already been discovered, while it refuses sanction to the general principle, may not give ground for some such alienation, and that of a sincere character?

The President has also laid down the principles of such revenue reform as would fully meet the demands of the people. So far, all that Congress has done toward carrying them out, has resulted in a perplexing disagreement between the two Houses, of which no one can tell the issue, and which is every day aggravating the evils so bitterly complained of.

The President caused to be framed by a distinguished commission, chosen from among the leaders of the civil service reform agitation, a body of rules for freeing the service from the injurious influence of politics. He now asks Congress for an appropriation absolutely necessary to the proper development of the reform, and gets half of what is required. He also asks to have the principle of the reform embodied in law, and is met by propositions of very little value in themselves, while even these are only brought up to be postponed month after month. Now the delay over civil service reform is more likely than any other cause to produce dissatisfaction in the Republican Party. Is it fair, then, or wise, for Congress to continue to treat it in the contemptuous spirit so far shown toward it, leaving the Executive to bear the blame? These are matters which cannot too soon receive the attention of Congress.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, the accomplished Superintendent of the Census, is now distributing the first copies of that part of the census containing the statistics of wealth, taxation and public indebtedness. Under Gen. WALKER's accurate and intelligent supervision, this part of the work, which is a very important one, has been perfected beyond anything we have previously had. It embraces two tables, the first giving the totals for each State and Territory, with a comparison with 1860, and the second giving current statistics for each county in each State and Territory.

The cable brings us a somewhat indefinite report of a "conference" at Bordeaux, held by a Catholic priest, and largely attended by Catholic priests, to denounce the doctrine of Papal infallibility. The mere fact of a priest resorting to what was evidently a public meeting to spread his views in opposition to those of the Church authorities, shows that the movement begun so boldly before the Council by Père HYACINTHE is increasing in force. After many useless revolts and secessions it would seem that the power of the Papacy is beginning to be actually broken.

When "TOMMY" HADDEN was removed from his sphere of usefulness in the Fourth Ward, by a vigorous effort of New-Jersey justice, most people supposed that the business of "shanghaing" sailors for vessels leaving the harbor of New-York had received its death-blow; but it appears that this rather comforting conclusion is not borne out by the facts—that is, if credit is to be placed in the testimony of a young man named ROBERT SEYMOUR, who lately returned to his home at Williamsburg after an absence of six weeks. SEYMOUR states that he had been drugged while partaking of some refreshment in a New-York saloon, and that, when he returned to consciousness, he found himself, with several other "shanghaed" persons on board of an outward-bound whaler. An attempt was made to induce them to sign articles for a voyage. He and three of the victims obstinately refused to comply, and the Captain, thinking that it would not be wise to resort to extreme measures, had them set on shore near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, whence they made the best of their way home. Now, it is barely possible that Master SEYMOUR may have concocted this romantic story, to account for his sudden disappearance, but this suspicion should not prevent the Harbor Police from instituting a rigid investigation into all the circumstances. If the old gang has resumed operations under a new leader it ought to be known, and the sooner the better.

A Texan Grand Jury has presented an extensive indictment to the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The document will be found on our second page. It is nothing less than an indictment of the Mexican Government, and especially the Mexican General, JUAN NEPOMUCENO CORTINA, who is graphically described as "occupying the double position of officer of the Mexican Army upon the line of the Bravo, and cattle and horse thief on both frontiers." It will naturally occur to our readers that the indicted parties are not strictly within the jurisdiction of the Court. This the jury propose to remedy by a company of cavalry, whose functions are thus foreshadowed:

"A mounted force properly handled could follow marauders into the fastnesses of the chaparrals, pursue with Parthian vigor and perseverance over the broad prairies, could give protection and roll back upon Mexico the wave of invasion."

Dr. WILLIAM M. WELSH, the physician in charge of the Municipal Hospital, at Philadelphia, has just concluded a very interesting report of the small-pox cases which have come under his supervision during the present year. This report shows that the admission of patients increased from five in January, 1871, to 409 in December the same year. Altogether, within the period referred to, 1,237 patients were admitted. Of this number, 1,041 were white, and 196 black. There were 361 deaths. The mortality among the blacks was greater than among the whites, for the reason, as Dr. WELSH thinks, that the latter are not only more susceptible to the disease, but that a larger proportion of them have never been vaccinated. The mortality among women seems to have been greater than among the men, and this circumstance might also be accounted for on the ground of susceptibility. The average number of deaths among the patients who had been vaccinated in infancy was very considerably less than among those who had never been vaccinated; and it was invariably found that where the vaccine cicatrices were well marked the danger of death was proportionately reduced.

A book has just appeared in Paris by the Duke of GRAMMONT. That nobleman, it will be remembered, was Foreign Minister of France when the Franco-French war broke out in 1870. He had only just been appointed, and it was reported that the selection of him for the post was in itself an offense to the Government of Berlin, to which he had made himself, on previous occasions, especially obnoxious. Under these circumstances, one is not surprised to learn from a notice in the *Independance Belge*, a tolerably impartial source, that the work is impregnated with a bitter vigorous of M. de GRAMMONT. In fact, a political work which was not so flavored would have very small chance of being read in Paris today. The critic in the *Independance* pronounces the work as not deficient in literary ability, but failing to make any important new points.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

"Amleto" will be sung by Miss NILSSON and the Strakosch Opera Troupe at Booth's Theatre, this afternoon. M. THOMAS' opera will be represented with the superb scenery used during the run of the tragedy....At the Academy of Music, this evening, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mr. SANTLEY and Signor WACHTEL will sing in "Rigoletto"....At BOOTH'S to-night, "Plot and Passion" will be performed for the first time, with Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ in the leading rôle....The Broadway Theatre will, this evening, be opened by Miss BURNHAM. "Gold," a new play, is to be acted for the first time....At LINA EDWIN'S Theatre, the CHAPMAN Sisters will make their debut in "Little Don Giovanni."....The fifth Philharmonic concert of the present season took place at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. The magnificent "Erotica" symphony was done by the orchestra, under Mr. BERGMANN, and it may be claimed that to hear that immortal work so skillfully rendered as it is by the Philharmonic was sufficient to repay attendance. The lack of distinguished soloists, however, is sadly felt in these concerts, and when the performance of a violoncello concerto by Mr. BERGNER, a very conscientious but in no way eminent artist, and the execution of two choruses by the Liederkranz Society, are offered as potent attractions, forebodings of a still drearier future are prone to beset the least exacting lover of music. The concerto was GOLTERMAN'S first, and the choruses were respectively FRIEY'S "Wie Kann der Liebe," and LACHNER'S stirring "Kriegers Gebet." Besides these numbers, the bill included MENDELSSOHN'S beautiful overture called "Fingal's Cave," and BARGIEL'S "Prometheus" overture.

A Saturday Reception.

An effort to fulfill the intention of the founders of the Lotos Club by giving a fitting prominence to the artistic element of that prosperous association, culminated on Saturday evening in a most agreeable entertainment and reception. The scene of the affair lay in the Weber piano ware-rooms and the Gurney Gallery, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Five hundred invitations admitting thereto had been issued, and with a very gratifying result. The alacrity with which the artists of the City responded to the call for their co-operation was proof of the perfect understanding existing among them as to the object of the assemblage, and of their appreciation of its excellence. So strong a congress of public performers has probably never met in this City. A list of the guests best known to the public will bear out this assertion. Conspicuous in the brilliant throng were Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Mulder-Fabbri, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Miss Kate Moreani, Mme. Anna Bishop, Mme. Brinkerhoff, Mlle. Marie Leon Duval, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mme. Van Zandt, Miss Doria, Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Miss Caroline, Miss Clara Fox, Miss Franklin Rose, Miss Graziella Ridgway, Mme. Melanie Roboux, and Mrs. Picton Rowe. The artists of the sterner sex were Messrs. Santley, Capoul, Jamet, Barré, Ferranti, Tom Kast, Ronconi, Jacob Muller, Randolfi, G. F. Hall, S. C. Campbell, J. R. Thomas, W. S. Legrath, McDonald, Aynsley Cook and Charles Lyall. The violin was represented by Señor Sarasate, Dr. Damrosch, Signor Padovani and Mlle. Filomeno. Among the pianists were Messrs. S. B. and W. F. Mills, James M. Webb, R. Vilanova, John N. Pattison, Alfred Pease, Lindsay Sloper, G. W. Colby, F. Korbay, Agramonte, Carlo Rosoni, Moreau, Rugel, Mme. Louis Dachauer, Mlle. Aline, Marie Manzocchi. The managerial forces of the country sent Messrs. Max Strakosch, Carl Rosa, Lester Wallack, Max Maretzek, J. H. Mapongie, P. S. Gilmore, L. Albites, H. Jarrett and D. De Vivo. And amid a host of actors were noticeable Messrs. Fisher, Harkins and Folk. The proceedings of the evening, as hinted at early, included a *conversazione* and a performance. It may be imagined that a concert was a most successful incident of the affair. A little of the features of a programme that will never be exceeded in liberality may be referred to. Miss KELLOGG sang exquisitely, "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," Mr. SANTLEY, after acknowledging a greeting of extreme cordiality, sang, "Oh, Ruddier than the Cherry" and "The Surrup Cup," with an unparalleled effect. Mr. KAST was heard in an aria from "La Forza del Destino," which he delivered with much charm and impressiveness. Piano recitals by Messrs. WEBB and MILLS were of a character heartily applauded. Mme. VAN ZANDT, Signor RANDOLFI, Mr. MACDONALD, Miss MORENI and Mrs. SEGUIN sang afterward, and Señor SARASATE contributed a rendering of WIENAWSKI'S "Légende" which could not be excelled in sentiment or finish of execution. The concert, it only remains to say, was interrupted by an adjournment for the purpose of refreshment. Toward 1 o'clock the building, which had been tastefully decorated and was illuminated a *giorno*, resumed its wonted appearance. The Committee of Arrangements for the reception consisted of Messrs. H. G. Stebbins, A. C. Wheeler, F. A. Schwab, Albert Weber, H. D. Palmer, G. D. Waring, G. W. Hundy, J. E. Hundy, Park Smith, T. J. Hall, T. E. Baker and C. H. Livingston.

RHODE ISLAND.

Satisfactory Result of the Election—Disappointed Expectations of the Democracy.

From the Providence Journal, April 6.

We have complete returns from the election in all the towns. According to our figures, Gov. PADELFORD receives 9,456 votes, Mr. ARNOLD 8,199 votes, and there are 87 scattering. Majority for PADELFORD, 1,176. Lieut.-Gov. STEVENS has 8,860 votes, Mr. CUTLER 8,832, and 89 scattering votes are reported. Majority for CUTLER, 140. We have reports of scattering votes for Lieutenant Governor in only seven of the thirty-six towns. We have information of some votes counted for CUTLER that will doubtless be counted against him in the official canvass. The count by the Committee of the General Assembly has usually detected errors to a greater or less extent. Last year the official count reduced the vote of one candidate ninety-eight, and of another eighteen. The apparent majority of Mr. CUTLER is not very likely to be overcome, but there is a bare possibility that the General Assembly may be required to choose between the Republican and Democratic candidates for Lieutenant-Governor. Notwithstanding the bitter personal run upon Mr. PADELFORD in this city and in Woonsocket, and the great personal popularity of Mr. ARNOLD in his own town of North Providence, which, in the three towns, cost Mr. PADELFORD about 900 votes, he receives 720 votes more than last year, and 2,123 more than when he was first elected. The vote for Lieut.-Gov. STEVENS is 1,488 greater than it was last year. The remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected by not less than 2,100 majority. The majority last year was 3,342. The result of the grand union of Anti-Republicans and Democrats, the payment of the registry tax of seven thousand Democratic voters, and the iron nerve of money drawn from Republicans pockets to overthrow the Republican nominations, has been a reduction of the Republican majority in the State about 1,100. And in a single ward in this city 700 Republicans did not vote because their registry taxes were not paid. Yet we read in the present issue and far about a great Democratic victory in Rhode Island.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XXX.

The Woolen Mills of Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, THURSDAY, Feb. 29, 1872.

Of the hundreds who daily make the grand rush from New-York to the great business centres of the West, there are perhaps few who are at all aware of the numerous and exceedingly busy homes of industry, on a smaller scale than that to which they are accustomed, which are located all along their line of travel, and are growing rapidly into important seats of manufacture. "Can you tell me the name of the best hotel in Amsterdam?" inquired a fellow-traveler of me the other day. I at once confessed that my acquaintance with Amsterdam was confined to having once or twice run my finger over it while studying the Central time-table in my railroad-guide. "You don't tell me," he rejoined; "why, we do quite a large business in Amsterdam—our people do; but it so happens I've never been there before." Here was a possible idea for "Our State Institutions." I clung to the gentleman for about ten minutes, got from him a tolerable idea of Amsterdam, and shortly afterward found myself registering my name at the principal hotel in that active little town.

Amsterdam lies in the Mohawk Valley, about thirty-three miles from Albany, on the line of the New-York Central Railroad. From the heights above the valley, the Chuctanunda Creek rushes at right angles through the town into the Mohawk River, and furnishes ample water-power to the numerous mills built along its course. A bale of wool ought to be, if it is not, the emblem of the town of Amsterdam, for it is in the production of woolen manufacture that the majority of the mills are engaged.

I should think it would be difficult to find in the State of New-York a village of the same size as Amsterdam, which displays more manufacturing enterprise; for, although the manufacture of knitted goods forms by far the largest single branch of its business, knitting is not the only business carried on in the place. There is a large boot and shoe factory, a linseed-oil factory; the seed-crushing mill of KELLOGG & MILLER, which can turn out 2,000 gallons of oil a day; the paper-mill of STUART & CARMICHAEL, for making paper four-strand; SHULER'S steel carriage spring factory; MACELWAIN'S turbine water-wheel works; and other smaller factories. The consequence is that the village is enjoying a great amount of prosperity. New dwelling-houses are being built in all parts, and are let before they are half finished. In fact, the demand for houses is far in excess of the supply, and many families who would prefer to rent an entire house are compelled to be content with half a one. And yet, so rapidly are the woolen and other manufactures increasing, that persons are daily arriving from other towns and villages to swell the population. There were, a year ago, already seven large knitting-mills in the village, but four new mills have just been completed, or are on the point of completion—two in the heart of the village and two in outlying districts of the township, one at Rock City, and one at Hagarman's mills.

Wool knitting by machinery, as it is now carried on in Amsterdam, is a very different thing to what it was ten or twelve years ago. Invention has done marvels for it; and, moreover, it passed through a very troublous childhood. In fact, it was for some time doubtful whether the babe would ever be reared. Fortune and circumstances seemed to combine against it. It was in the year 1857 that ADAM W. KLINE, in conjunction with JOHN MAXWELL, built a small knitting-factory, about a mile and a half from the village. They struggled along manfully for two years, but in 1859 their manufactory was destroyed by fire. Fire is the one great antagonist that proprietors of knitting-factories have to contend against. They cannot buy wool suitable to their purposes which is not apt to have small stones in it; and as the wool is passed through the "picker," which separates it, a spark is often struck from one of these little stones, and the flimsy mass is in a blaze in a moment, and of course soon communicates the fire to the inflammable material piled about in all directions. Nothing daunted, however, by his misfortunes in 1859, Mr. KLINE built another knitting-factory in the following year. For some years business prospered, but just as Mr. KLINE was beginning to feel himself firmly established, his factory was again destroyed by fire in 1866. In the meantime other factories had sprung up, four new ones have since been built, and in 1868 Mr. KLINE rebuilt his factory, and is now running it most successfully in partnership with his son, HARLAN P. KLINE.

A short time ago a lady wrote to the NEW-YORK TIMES asking in what branches of manufacture in the State girls and women are employed. She should visit Amsterdam, and see the number of females employed there. In the knitting-mills nearly all the employes are girls; while at Mr. STEPHEN SANFORD'S carpet manufactory, in the upper part of the village, out of a labor force of 700 hands the bulk of the operatives are women and girls.

When the wool which is to be converted into fancy Cardigan jackets, knitted shirts, under-clothing, and stockings, comes to the mill, it is a dirty, tangled-looking mass. It is first carefully washed and dried, and then put through the picker to separate it, take out the hard lumps, and remove any extraneous matter. It is afterward combed and carded into a downy mass, and spun in thick strands on to bobbins. These bobbins are then carried up into the spinning-jack room, where they are placed on spindles, 200 at a time. One end of each strand is attached to other bobbins on the movable part of the jack, which the operative immediately draws back six feet. As the jack is drawn back, three feet of the thick strand is drawn from the bobbin and spun into a much finer strand, six feet in length; the fine strand at the same moment receiving a strong twist. As the jack returns, the second set of bobbins revolve rapidly and wind up in a few seconds the six feet of the fine spun strand. Backward and forward goes the jack till the whole of the coarse strand has been spun into a fine one and transferred from one set of bobbins to the other.

The wool is then ready for the knitting-room, to which it is immediately carried. The knitting-machine is a circular parcel of needles, something like elongated crochet needles, in and out of which the strand of wool is passed by machinery, knitting it into stitches as it goes along. A small cog depresses two of the needles at regular intervals, thereby making the "rib" which we so often see in knitted goods. As the machine revolves sixty times in a minute, there are, of course, sixty rows knitted in a minute, and as the work is pushed up from below it is caught by an ingenious automatic working contrivance from above, which draws it up over a wire body, until it reaches a roller immediately below the ceiling. This winds it off the wire frame in a flat-shaped roll, and when the roller will carry no more the fabric is ripped apart, and a fresh start made. About 200 yards a day is the average product of one set of machines; but in busy times they can do one much faster. The knitted wool is then ready to be made up into whatever goods are just then most in demand in the market. In one of the factories I went through they were making nothing but Cardigan jackets.

The leading knitting-factory is that of WILLIAM K. GREENE'S SONS'. They employ 200 hands, on thirteen sets of machines. Their average daily production is about 200 dozens of shirts and drawers, of different sizes. The business of SCHUYLER, BLOOD & Co. is nearly one-half that amount. Among the older firms, there are A. W. KLINE & SON, MCDONALD, KLINE & Co., JOHN M. CRANE, MCFARLAN & MARCELLUS, and the American Hosiery Mills, where they make a coarse grade of knitted stockings and socks. The two new mills in the village are owned by DE FOREST & WANNER and PHILIPS, DEET & LOWDEN. The new mill at Rock City is owned by JOHN MAXWELL, the gentleman who, in company with Mr. KLINE, started the first mill at Hagarman's, which now belongs to H. BELLING & SON. A small portion of the knitted goods made in these factories is sent to Chicago, but the great bulk is sold in New-York.

Mr. STEPHEN SANFORD'S carpet manufactory is supposed to be the most extensive one in the United States under one sole proprietorship and management. Mr. SANFORD has no partners. And yet so thorough are the arrangements, so like clock work is the machinery of his business, that when he was away, representing his district in Congress for two years, everything went on just as usual. The business is an old one. It was established in 1829, and has come down to Mr. SANFORD by inheritance.

The factory buildings stand on the high ground, away from the river, on the Chuctanunda Creek, at the point where the creek passes through the village. They are most extensive, comprising washing and drying houses, large buildings where the carding, combing and spinning are carried on, dye-houses, buildings for the weaving looms, and pattern and packing rooms. Some idea of the extent of these edifices may be gathered from the fact that 700 operatives, mostly females, are employed in them, and that the average production of the entire factory is 1,000 yards of carpet a day.

None but the very commonest wool is suitable for carpet manufacture. The finer wools have not sufficient toughness and fibre to enable them to resist the rough wear which a carpet always gets. Mr. SANFORD told me that he prefers the coarse wools of Russia and the Mediterranean; but to judge from the stock of material in his store-house, one would think he had ransacked the wool markets of the world and bought up all the worst of their refuse. There are black, white and brown wools, all dirty, tangled, and matted together in a way which makes it seem almost impossible that they can ever be manufactured into the brilliant, many-hued carpets which encumber the store-rooms.

The wool is first of all thoroughly washed, and is then thrown, completely saturated and dripping, into the hydraulic extractor, a large receptacle, something like a huge cauldron, which revolves very rapidly. A few seconds after the extractor is started, the wool and the cauldron alike are lost to sight from the rapidity of revolution. I asked the operative who had charge of it how many revolutions the extractor made in a minute. He replied, "Three thousand, Sir." Such a momentum appears almost incredible. The extractor is about four feet across; therefore, a given spot on it would travel a distance of twelve feet 3,000 times in one minute, for at the rate of 410 miles an hour. In a few minutes, what was dripping wool is taken out so nearly dry that there is only a slight feeling of dampness to the touch. The wool is then taken upstairs to the drying-room, where it is laid out in layers on extensive sheets of wire-netting. A powerful blast of hot air is forced into the room, and is drawn by an under-current downward through the wool. By this means the wool is quickly dried, and is ready for combing, drawing and carding. The spinning of the wool seemed to me an endless business. At first the strands are as thick as your finger; but they are spun again and again, each time into a smaller strand, till they have been reduced to the required fineness. The wool is then wound from the bobbins into skeins and is sent away to the color-house to be dyed. The brighter colors of the dyed skeins have a very gaudy appearance. But this gaudiness is lost in the careful harmonizing of colors in the process of weaving. It has often been a mystery to me how they weave such beautiful and many-colored patterns in carpets; but, putting the machinery on one side, it is a very simple operation to watch. The pattern is punched on a series of plates of thick card-board; certain notes corresponding to certain colors and the pieces of card-board being fastened together, like the photographic plates in a revolving stereoscope. The card-board pattern presses against the pins which govern the many cords forming the web and the wool; and, of course, where there are holes the pins pass through the card-board, and so allow certain of the cords to take a different position as the shuttle flies backward and forward. The weaver stands before his loom with as many shuttles on either side of him as he has colors to weave. The shuttles are placed one below the other; and by raising or depressing them with a lever the right shuttle is brought into play. When the weaving of the carpet is completed, it is carefully gone over by experienced hands, and all lost and faulty stitches are put in with a common carpet-needle. But the carpet is covered all over with short woolen bristles. To remove these it is passed through the dresser, a machine very similar in its operation to the mowing-machine; for as the carpet passes through the dresser the bristles are all removed by a series of knives, arranged like those of a mower.

Mr. SANFORD manufactures all descriptions of ingrain, three-ply, and tapestry Brussels carpets. He has just completed a large four-story building, which he intends to devote entirely to the manufacture of Brussels carpet. Sixty large power looms are being placed in position in it, and will shortly be in operation. And yet Mr. SANFORD'S consumption of wool is already 1,500,000 pounds a year. Such a factory as this is a great nucleus of population; and in conjunction with the knitting-mills and other factories must, if all goes well, soon bring little Amsterdam to the front.

A. P.

The German Reform Movement.

A meeting of the delegates of the German Reform organizations of the Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, was held at Germania Hall yesterday, when action was taken to organize the Seventh Senatorial District, in view of the Municipal campaign to follow after the passage of the new charter. The officers of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Assembly District German Reform organizations met in North William-street yesterday afternoon, when a Committee was formed to organize the Fourth Senatorial District.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

They are having strawberry festivals in Newfoundland.

The Illinois Legislature will adjourn sine die to-morrow.

Mr. ORVILLE GRANT, brother of the President, is about to remove to St. Louis.

Messrs. HUMBERT and TOWNSEND sailed from Havana for New-York on Saturday.

Several branch societies of the Internationale have just been organized in Washington.

Spotted fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in many of the villages of Western New-York.

The West Virginia Democratic State Convention is to be held in Parkersburg, on Thursday, May 30.

There seems little doubt that the railroad bridge at Topsham, Maine, was fired by an incendiary.

Boston banks paid a premium of $1 per thousand upon greenbacks of the denominations of five and ten, on Saturday.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment has made arrangements for celebrating its anniversary at Acton, Mass., April 19.

Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER is building a six-story marble block in Chicago. With him the cruel war is thoroughly over.

The Fisk jubilee singers are said to have placed over $18,000 in bank toward the fund of $20,000 they are raising for their university.

A Jockey Club has been formed in Washington, with CHARLES A. BURNEY as President, and Admiral FORTER Vice-President.

The Iowa Legislature has just passed an anti-liquor law more stringent than any previously enacted in any other State.

Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES last week got two important decisions in her favor in the United States Circuit Court in New-Orleans.

It is intended that the military parade at the inauguration of Gov. JEWELL, on Wednesday, May 1, shall be the finest ever held in Connecticut.

Rev. MYRAM D. WOOD, who was convicted of seduction, at Atlanta, Ga., was sentenced on Wednesday to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Portland *Press* says that many Republicans in Maine would rail the election of Gen. HAWLEY, as United States Senator from Connecticut, with pleasure.

United States Senator GOLDTHWAITE has written home to Alabama: "Tell the Democracy to stand in manner, and be strongly in hopes that day is dawning upon us."

EDWIN FORREST remains in quite ill health in Boston, but with favorable symptoms of recovery. A considerable time must elapse, however, before he can reappear on the stage.

The worst storm of the season prevailed yesterday at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. No train has arrived from the West. The train from the East arrived on time, but was laid up on a side track.

Gen. MERRILL BARLOW, a prominent lawyer and politician, died at his residence, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday morning, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. The deceased was Adjutant-General of Ohio during the war.

Nearly all the veterans at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, met a meeting on Friday night, and adopted resolutions favoring the re-election of President GRANT.

About $65,000 has thus far been paid as interest on the public debt of Virginia. Of this amount $30,000 was sent abroad by check on account of interest due foreign bond-holders.

The United States steamer *Vandalia*, receiving-ship at Portsmouth, N. H., for several years, was taken in tow for the Charlestown Navy-yard, on Saturday, by the United States steamers *Speedwell* and *Leydon*.

The body of JOHN CASSIDY, a carpenter, aged forty-seven years, who has been missing for eight weeks, was fished out of the canal at Lowell, Mass., yesterday. Deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

A large owl flew into the cab of an engine on a Georgia railroad, a few nights ago, and alighted upon the shoulder of the engineer, holding fast his position until the fireman jacked up a billet of wood and killed him.

The Japanese Embassy leave Philadelphia today for Trenton, N. J., where they will remain two days. They will then return to Washington. On Saturday they made an excursion down the Delaware, on the revenue-cutter *Colfax*, to Chester.

A Maine Sheriff, who had a writ to serve, ascertained that the defendant was dead, and, obtaining a receipt of the coroner for the body, he made return upon the writ that he had left the summons at his last and usual place of abode.

Hon. W. W. KETCHAM, of Wilkesbarre, has addressed the following to the Scranton *Republican*: "I have not withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. Believe nothing to the contrary."

A fire at the State Farm at Cranston, R. I., on Saturday evening, destroyed a building used as a kitchen and laundry, and a hall for a chapel, and injured some of the other buildings. The loss is $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,000.

Down in Louisville, where they do queer things occasionally, two physicians and a druggist were playing at cards for beer in the latter's store, a few days ago, when a dispute arose, and the druggist received several stabs which came near proving fatal.

Gen. BUTLER has recently written to a friend in Massachusetts that he is committed to no course of political action save the success of the Republican Party of the nation, and that to secure that he would leave politics, if that seemed best.

A man named PATRICK LYON attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the deck at Cold Spring Saturday afternoon. He was rescued by PATRICK QUICK, who plunged in and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in bringing him to land.

The commission house of DAVID RICE, SARGENT'S jewelry store, BIRNDORF'S bakery, HUBERMAN'S jewelry store, a pawnbroker's store, and a hotel, all in Omaha, Nebraska, were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss probably about $40,000.

One assertion made in the Evans investigation report to the Pennsylvania Legislature is that $30,000 of the percentage taken was used to pay for a life of Gov. GRARY, and in the endeavor to establish a daily paper in Harrisburg, to advance his aspirations to the Presidency.

Camden, Oneida County, reports that it has had sleighing for 160 consecutive days; that the snow is now upon a level with the tops of the fences, and four feet deep in the roads; that the streams are still frozen solid, and that the ground is frozen to the depth of five feet.

Doctor MARVIN and SAMUEL BOYD, of Omaha, Neb., have been found guilty of causing the death of Miss OLIVER, of Wood River, Nebraska, by producing an abortion. The former was sentenced to three and a half years and the latter to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A boy named GEORGE VEATCH, while playing on the ice on Saturday afternoon, at the upper New-York Mills, at Utica, fell into the water, and was carried over the mill-dam. His body was found yesterday morning twenty rods below the dam, wedged in between the ice and a fallen tree.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that Mr. SUMNER'S open opposition to the Administration is deeply regretted in Massachusetts, and is too following, except in one case, seven hours those who hold him in the highest respect and entertain the most profound admiration for his character and life.

A hotel-clerk in Pittsburg, Penn., has manifested enterprise, but unhappily turned it into wrong directions. He has just married two wives, set up a boarding-house with the second, victimized sundry shop-keepers, not to mention his friends, and wound up with eloping with one of his sisters-in-law.

Hon. D. R. ANTHONY'S election as Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas, is a noticeable event. He was the regular Republican candidate, and ran against the growlers and soreheads' nominee. The result of the election is, otherwise, regarded as a good thing for Leavenworth, for the Mayor is an energetic man, vigilant and trustworthy.

A boy of eighteen, named GUINAN, made two desperate attempts to commit suicide in Newburg, Saturday. He first tried to drown himself, but being frustrated in the attempt, he tried to cut his throat with a razor, but it was taken from him before he injured himself. He was arrested and locked up, being very drunk at the time.

Dr. TURNER, the founder of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, has written to Gov. HOFFMAN saying that he will raise by subscription $66,000 to pay the bonds now due, and will give $5,000 provided Dr. RAY, Dr. BUTLER and Dr. NICHOLS be appointed as Commissioners to reorganize the institution.

Speaking of Gen. LONGSTREET'S letter indorsing the reconstruction measures, and recommending the re-election of President GRANT, the Nashville *Banner* says: "There is no doubt that in all this Gen. LONGSTREET states his honest convictions, and, in view of his antecedents and present circumstances, a certain need of praise cannot be withheld from the courage that prompts such utterances." The remark is noteworthy from the party with which such liberality is seen in the Southern Democratic Press.

An enthusiastic Hartford Democrat, writing to a Charleston paper an account of Judge CARPENTER'S speech, says: "Thus poured forth eloquence, the like of which Hartford has never heard for many a day, and a death-like silence pervaded the multitude; but when the orator had finished, there arose one general yell of approval. Way down in Carolina send us a few more of her Demosthenes, and make the whole North ring with their cries for help!" Surely a few more of her Demosthenes will come after such an appeal.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

A New Steamer for the German Summer Expedition.

The *Weser Zeitung* gives a detailed description of the steamer now building at Bremerhaven, to be used for the Arctic expedition, projected for this Summer by the Austrian explorers, MM. PAYER and WEYPRECHT, and designed according to their special directions. The ship is to bear the name of *Tegethoff*, in memory of the Austrian Admiral. The length of the vessel is 128 feet, its breadth 26½ feet, its depth 13½ feet, and its tonnage 150 Bremen lasts. The engines are gauged at 95-horse power; their consumption of coal is 3 tons in twenty-four hours, and the ship holds fifty days' supply, beside coal for three years' heating and cooking. Its speed is six knots an hour. The material is strong oaken timber, measured on an average by fifty per cent stronger in all its dimensions than for ordinary vessels. The planking is double, and the better to resist the ice the bow is plated with iron. The entire length of the water-line is covered with green-heart wood, and a layer of heavy oaken beams, three feet apart, supplies additional strength from within. The cabins for the officers and scientific men are in the stern, the partitions-walls being double, and the interstices filled with sawdust and peat to keep out the cold. There is a saloon 14 feet by 11 feet, and there are six private cabins, measuring 5½ by 6½ feet each; a study measuring 7 by 8 feet, and a harmonium, the instruments, with a library, adjoining; and some other necessary offices. There are sixteen rore-cabins apportioned to the crew, each well but simply furnished. The entire crew, including officers and men, is to number twenty-four men, most of whom, from Wurtemberg, has quite recently engaged in Pleme. The Italian element preponderating. Italian is to be the common language on board. The vessel is provided with a surgeon, two Tyrolese chamois hunters, and a Norwegian harpooner. All the officers are Austrians. The keel of the vessel was laid on the 31st of January, and the steamer is to be launched before the end of the present month.

PONTOON LIFE.

Nine Months Aboard a French Hulk.

"A refugee Communist" sends the following story to the London *Times*:

"After my arrest, in the last days of May, 1871, I was taken to Versailles and slept for four nights on the plains of Satory, together with 20,000 other prisoners, men, women and children. No one was to stir during the night under pain of immediate execution. The rain was pouring down in torrents on the 27th, 28th and 29th. We were all drenched, and yet forbidden to move. Sixty prisoners died during the night of the 28th from the effects of the weather. A well-known painter beside me was wounded by a bullet aimed at another man whose agony had obliged him to rise. On the 29th 600 of us—myself among the number—were thrust into cattle-trucks without seats, with several "guardians of the peace," revolvers in hand, ready to blow the brains out of the first man who betrayed any suspicious movements. I shall always remember the twenty-four hours of agony which I spent then, without either food or drink, and when we at last reached Lorient several women were in a dying state.

The population of Lorient showed no ill-feeling against us as we were marched through the streets, bound for the port. We were shackled. The *sergents de ville* and *argousins* conducted us on board the *Prudence*, to be kept there for forty-eight hours until the pontoon *La Vengeance* was fit to receive us. It was on the 1st of June that I boarded this watery prison, in which I was to remain for no less than nine months. On arriving there we had to submit to the most wanton brutality on the part of our keepers; there was no necessity whatever for this, for most of my companions were enfeebled, or ill, or dejected. The only object handed us in the shape of bed and covering was an old threadbare rug, rotten with legions of insects, I was inclined to think, more than most of my comrades, being quartered in a battlery where light could penetrate through the port-holes; while a great number of my fellow-prisoners, who had done no worse than I, were stowed on the lower deck. I do not think many of these unhappy creatures ever saw the sky for nine months.

La Vengeance is an old man-of-war. The two other pontoons, *Penélope* and *Prudence*, were dismasted and covered with tiles. The battery of *La Vengeance*, where I remained was divided into two compartments, separated by trellis work. The lower deck was divided in the same way, thus making four chambers. The prisoners were in some sort under water, in a kind of case, for a stout trellis surrounded each *chambrée*. Marines and sailors were on continual guard in the corridors, with cutlasses in their hands. On the first day, and ever after, our beads were the bare boards, with one county rug to protect us from the cold. Many sleepless nights did I pass, but after an experience of two months I was fain to submit to it. Every morning the drum used to beat the *Diane* at 5 o'clock, and every one must be up, unless he wished to be incarcerated for twenty days in a *cachot* situate in the hold of the hulk. At first, the Quartermaster ordered us to form in *pièce de dix*, (I quote his expression,) and to elect a *chef de plat*. His duty consisted in receiving our food through the trellis. Each man was allowed half a pound of bread for breakfast, and nothing else. As to our drink, we had plenty of water from the tank in the battery. Not so on board the *Prudence*. The prisoners were there obliged to drink veery foul water through an india-rubber tube at certain hours of the day. The following is a complete programme of the regimen we were subjected to: At half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, breakfast, consisting, as I said before, of half a pound of coarse bread, somewhat similar to that we had eaten in the latter days of the siege of Paris. At 6 we washed the battery, throwing about 600 litres of sea water on the floor. This process, which lasted two hours, was a relief to the prisoners, for it gave them the opportunity of a little exercise. At 8 we washed our linen; at 9 a few lucky men received the letters that came addressed to them, and which were always opened beforehand by the officers on guard. The doctor used to come at that time, and he had plenty of work in store, for the miserable diet was too much for many poor fellows. He invariably prescribed sulphate of quinine. In spite of his care, fifty men died of scurvy within three months. At 11 o'clock our dinner was given us; it consisted of half a pint of pea soup, a quarter of a pound of bread, and seventy grammes of biscuit. At 12½ the prisoners of service were again called up to clean the compartment. We had supper at 4 o'clock—that is, half a pint of broth, dry peas that could not be eaten, 125 grammes of bread and ninety grammes of biscuit. Such was our daily fare. It may seem bad enough on paper, but the reality was still worse. I knew some prisoners who died at much from starvation as from fever. At 7½ the retreat sounded, and at 8 a blow with a cane on the wall was a signal for absolute silence. From time to time those among us who were regarded by the officers with less distrust than the rest were allowed to go on deck for a few minutes. Our cooking utensils will give you an idea of our fare; we had a wooden bucket for ten men, two tin cups, one spoon, and—nothing else. From the 10th of November we had, it is true, twenty-five centilitres of wine and sixty grammes of meat on Sunday; and from that date we were given twice a week some salt beef; but this was so bad that none could eat it, and more than half of the prisoners became scorbutic.

During September a number of police agents came down from Paris to inspect us. We were closely scrutinized by them, probably to see whether any *repris de justice* were among us. One of my comrades, on being insulted by a turnkey, uttered a few indignant words, on which a Lieutenant struck him with his cane, kicked him, and, after further maltreating him, sent him to the cells in the hold, where he remained thirty days. To be in the cells entailed the withdrawal of half a ration, and of wine on Sunday, and the *cachot* was so narrow that the prisoner could scarcely move in it.

M. JULES SIMON came one day with his son on board *La Vengeance*, and, in order to ascertain each man's real position and degree of guilt, he remained twenty minutes among 600 men. Many knew him already. One old man, who had been taken by mistake, spoke to him, and M. JULES SIMON promised to have him released. In spite of this assurance this old man was liberated only in January. The Minister said that in a remnant of 40,000 men some must be honest and innocent, and yet not one of us felt the effects of M. JULES SIMON'S words.

For eight months I led this dreary life. Our numbers daily diminished—not from the mere as liberté of any prisoner, but from death. Toward the end of January I was dying with scurvy, when, on a welcome afternoon, I was called up, and dragged myself painfully on deck, and then I was told, without any explanation, to return my rug and spoon. Still ignorant of my fate, I was embarked for Lorient, taken to the Préfecture, with a batch of others, and given a passport for Bordeaux, with four francs to live upon on my way there. I was then dispatched in a slow train to Paris, whence, after a sojourn of five hours, and without being permitted to see any of my friends, I started again, and two days after I arrived at Bordeaux, penniless and almost starving. I had no time to look about. The Commissary of Police took my passport from me, and despatched me to a steamboat which was on the point of starting for Folkestone. I arrived at this last town in a pitiable condition, weak from disease, absolutely destitute, and friendless. I made my way to London on foot, and had it not been for the charity of the good people who gave me a piece of bread here and there on the way, I think I should have starved before reaching this metropolis.

A TIMELY HINT.

The Bar Association and the Judiciary Committee.

ROOMS OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION, April 6, 1872.

An editorial article in Saturday's TIMES, a short article which appeared some time since in the *Evening Post*, expressing the opinion that the evidence before the Judiciary Committee tended rather to exonerate than to implicate Judge MCCUNN, and the daily reports of the evidence, (always necessarily imperfect and frequently unaccountably inaccurate in respects for which the responsibility must be elsewhere than with the reporters,) have constrained the Bar Association Committee to break the silence which thus far they have preserved, and to say that they desire no further testimony, and that in their judgment the most effectual answer to such articles as those above referred to will be the publication of the evidence which has been taken. That will be the most reliable means of showing what is the case which has been made. This evidence the Bar Association Committee have been compelled to withhold by the injunction of the Judiciary Committee, from which they are not yet relieved.

JOSHUA M. VAN COTT,
JOHN E. PARSONS,
ALBERT STICKNEY,
Committee.

Secretary Robeson and C. A. Dana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some months ago I wrote you a few lines, relative to the attacks by the New-York *Sun* upon the national Administration, as also against President GRANT personally.

I then thanked you for your able article in reply to the same.

Permit me now to indulge in a few comments on your report in this morning's paper of the evidence given yesterday by DANA himself before the Naval Investigating Committee.

Never before have I read of so complete and overwhelming a refutation of malicious slander, and deliberate falsehood, as was then revealed.

For months and weeks this man had, through the columns of his miserable sheet, maligned, abused and reviled not only the Executive but each and every department of the Administration. His slanders against the private and public acts of the President were so palpably untrue that very few would give them consideration. To those who knew the motive, these attacks were held as simply contemptible; and I am well assured that your article, in reply thereto, was, by all who read it, considered as a complete answer. Failing in this, our vexatious editor next turned the shafts of his spleen against the Navy Department, and the Secretary in particular; and not content with assailing his public acts, he paraded his private affairs before the public. Day after day the editorial columns of the *Sun* were filled with accusations, which, if true, were sufficient to condemn the Secretary to severe penalties.

Finally, the investigation, for which an editor had so long prayed, was ordered—and yesterday, he was brought face to face with the man he had so recklessly abused. Secretary ROBESON could hardly wish for a more complete vindication than that given in the evidence of DANA himself.

Let us glance briefly at his answers to the searching questions of the Secretary:

1. The article was written on information from parties whose names he dared not reveal.

2. He had not taken the trouble to give the slightest investigation to said reports.

3. As usual in all such cases, his memory proved most treacherous, and he could not remember from whom said information came, though at the outset he declared that to reveal the names of his informant would entail misery on the same.

And yet in such data as this he pronounced Secretary ROBESON as "the greatest robber in the country."

In the *Sun* of 26th February he stated that 200,000 tons of coal would be consumed by the navy in 1872, and charged that the profits thereon to ROBESON & CATTELL would amount to over $1,300,000. When interrogated on this subject, he acknowledged error as regarding the quantity of coal, but could make no satisfactory reply to the last accusation. Was it becoming a gentleman to permit such an error to remain without explanation for nearly two months, when, as he confesses, he *knew it to be unfounded*? Surely such conduct destroys completely the reliability of the whole story.

Relative to the further accusation, that the Secretary had illegally drawn money from the Treasury, putting the same into his own pocket, this brilliant writer, when questioned, had forgotten the name of his informant, knew absolutely nothing about the matter, could not remember the date when he so accused the Secretary, though in his paper he had distinctly declared that the money had been drawn and given over to Secretary ROBESON. Further comment on this point would be useless.

Despite the fact that in the *Sun*, March 6, he had accused the Secretary of swindling the Government through the sending of bricks to California, he was unable to remember any such article, or any such accusation, and admitted that his information on the subject was merely hearsay, and consequently unreliable.

When examined relative to the sum total of Secretary ROBESON'S swindles, which he stated as $1,400,000, he was completely nonplussed, admitted exaggerations in many cases, and confessed ignorance throughout.

Finally, when questioned as to his general charges against the Secretary, and requested to give one single item of information founded on personal knowledge, he was forced to confess that he knew nothing, could remember nothing.

To follow this man's evidence any further would be superfluous. Enough has been given, I trust, for your useful paper, to prove that, throughout this entire matter, this man has given sanction to statements which he knew to be false. I will not indulge in the favorite reply of our venerable philosopher, Dr. GREELEY. The public will know in what esteem to hold such a man as the editor of the *Sun*.

Surely, no one can envy his present position, and I cannot conceive of one more truly contemptible and despicable than that held by him today.

What other motives than those of disappointment and envy he may have had we cannot know, but it is enough to say that of all the papers published in our City there is not one so entirely malicious and untrustworthy as the New-York *Sun*.

"Truth is stranger than fiction." Methinks the investigation of yesterday has afforded an ample evidence of the truth of this old adage. Verily, our editor's homecrings have received upon his own luckless head. Let us implore him to continue in the same line, that, ere long, through the contempt of all decent men, his sheet may sink out of existence. JUSTITIA.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 6, 1872.

Horace Greeley's "Consistency."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over my files of the *Tribune*, which I have (until lately) taken for over thirty years, I stumbled on the following brief article of June 30, 1869, which shows what it thought of Gen. GRANT when it was a Republican newspaper and before Mr. GREELEY'S head was turned with the idea of the Presidency. How different was the *Tribune* then from what it has been since it began to follow in the wake of the *Sun's* calumnies on Gen. GRANT and his Administration! and how prophetic are the closing words of the article below! "Whatever the 'screeneds' may think of Gen. GRANT, the strong arms of the *people* bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him. *They* never failed and they never will."

GEN GRANT A FAILURE.

Upon Gen. GRANT'S accession to the Presidency, a great number of those who had supported his election, with some who had not, sought office at his hands, or expected him to bestow it unasked. He was unable to gratify their aspirations. Most of those whom he found in office claimed that they gave him their votes; some of them he saw fit to retain; while the laws of which he is the servant required him to reduce materially the cost of the public service and the number employed in it.

Our great civil war had rendered necessary a large increase of minor functionaries; the settlement of claims to pensions, &c., had excused the retention of hundreds in place up to the close of Mr. JOHNSON'S term; but now law and justice alike demanded that they be dismissed, to their own very natural disgust. Their lamentations, mingled with the howls of the disappointed, made up a doleful discordance, whereof the only meaning deducible was thus: "Gen. GRANT is found wanting—his Administration is a failure!"

"Failure!" how? in what? Have we not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag unrolled, and respected on every sea? Is not foreign fear of molester or threatener ended? Was foreign insurrection at home, or invasion from abroad? In which of our thirty-six States has the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

Consider our financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off debts incurred in raising men for the war, while the national debt has been reduced twenty thirty millions in the four months that Gen. GRANT has had his hand on the helm. The public expenditures are falling off on every side, while the revenues (a portion of which, from foreign duties, must of unavoidable, must be considerably reduced in cost by the facilities for moving troops and stores afforded by our two Pacific Railroads.

Yes: Gen. GRANT has failed to gratify some extreme aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his Administration will prove at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentations over his failure from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American people let their pens unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him. They never failed, and never will!

G. W. C.

THE VATICAN.

A Blessed Easter—Latest Papal Discourse.

Writing from Rome on March 29, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Easter season, at which formerly the pomp and splendor of the Pontifical power shone out with the fullest efficiency, will be but dismal this year at the Vatican. Discomfited in Germany, the Ultramontane party finds no cause for contentment in Italy, while any hopes it may have based upon its supporters in France have received a severe blow from the postponement of discussion in the Versailles Assembly and the arrival of M. FOURNIER. The Pope himself betrays the disappointment and chagrin of his most passionate and fanatical supporters, if we may judge from some of his recent Dominical utterances, which bear the stamp of a troubled spirit and of a judgment curiously warped. You are aware that it is the custom of the Roman parish priests to collect a number of their parishioners on the Sunday, and to conduct them to the Vatican with addresses of congratulation or sympathy. It is unnecessary to add that the Romans get together for this weekly homage are not exactly the flower of the population in point either of position or of intelligence, and that few of them are above the social rank and mental standard of the people one may see any Sunday in St. Peter's devoutly kissing the Saint's toe. Pius IX., therefore, if he desires to be intelligible to his Sabbath visitors, does well to restrict himself to plain language and common-place sentiments. Occasionally, however, he breaks out in a political strain, and in speeches which seem intended rather for the outer world than for the small and simple flock to whom they are immediately addressed. This was the case on Sunday last, when certain parishioners of San Giovanni dei Fiorentini had the happiness to be admitted to the Pontifical presence. The theme of the Pope's discourse was the usurpation of his rights and the slavery in which he and his subjects were held. He quoted words written many years ago by MARCHESE D'ARGLIO, with reference to the extension of the Kingdom of Italy in the South, and which in substance were that it was by love, and not by arms, that such extension was sought, and that if any part of Italy had not will to join the common country, and range itself under the liberating Government, that Government had no desire to possess it. The Pope declared that the liberty which the recent invaders of his dominions boasted to have brought with them was a mere lie, and meant liberty for themselves and slavery for others; and, quoting the words of Christ to the Scribes and Pharisees, he denounced the pretended emancipators as slaves of sin. His opinion of Liberal and Constitutional Governments was summed up as follows:

What are certain Governments? They are like a pyramid of which the apex is dependent on a Cabinet, which is dependent on an Assembly, which in its turn is dependent on a thousand demons who have chosen it. All are slaves of sin; the Angel of God pursues them, and threatens them with a fiery sword; and the day will come when this exterminating angel will make known the justice of God and the effects of his mercy.

His Holiness is a very old man; he has had much to try him, and it is not surprising if his faculties are a little weakened by lapse of years and trouble, and if he occasionally forgets that scolding is undignified and that hard words are unlikely to repair his misfortunes. There is something petty in the attitude of the Vatican at the present time, and in the means it resorts to of showing its displeasure and avenging itself on its enemies, even at the expense of its own friends."

The Tenth National Bank to be Arraigned for a Misdemeanor.

A complaint has been lodged before United States Commissioner DAVENPORT, charging the Tenth National Bank with withholding United States funds for use. Subpoenas are issued to the officers of the bank and several Wall-street brokers, to appear this morning at 11 o'clock to testify against the bank, for a violation of the first section of the National Banking law, which makes it a misdemeanor for a National Bank to withhold national funds from circulation, and renders the bank liable to a fine of $1,000, and one-third of the moneys so detained from circulation. It is also understood that several

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, April 6, Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, under the direction of Edward F. Brown, Esq., referee, disposed of four lots of land situate on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, together forming a plot in size 100 by 99.11. The lots were sold in one parcel, and purchased by J. J. Lyons, for $5,000. In reference to the legal sales of farms at White Plains and Pelham, Westchester County, conducted by James M. Miller and D. M. Seaman respectively, on Saturday, particulars as to the result of the auctions will be given to-morrow.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the past week, the market has given evidence of a somewhat better feeling, and, although marked by no special activity, the general result of the week's business may be said to be more encouraging than has been the case for some little time past. The principal auction consummated during the week was that conducted by Wm. Kennelly at the Exchange, on Wednesday, April 3, at which twenty-one lots, the property of Walter Roche, were sold by order of trustees. The lots, located respectively on Fifth-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street, on Eightieth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, on Ninety-third and One Hundredth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, all brought fair prices, while for the Fifth-avenue lots, two in number, remarkable figures were realized, viz.: for lot on south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street, $27,000, and for lot adjoining, $18,000. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, April 6, was $449,195, as against the sum of $502,925, the figures for the six previous business days, ending with Saturday, March 30. In addition to these sales, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at the Exchange, on Tuesday, April 2, Brooklyn real estate to the value of $62,300, and property located in South Brooklyn to the value of $9,050; also, on Thursday, April 4, property in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and East New-York to the value of $29,450. On the street during the week the inquiry for all classes of realty has been stronger, and, taking all things into consideration, we are inclined to the opinion that the present week opens under favorable auspices. The sales proposed, as will be seen by a reference to the detailed list given below, are many of them of special interest, for the class of property to be offered at auction is of an unusually superior character. The attendance, therefore, on business days at the Exchange should be large, and we hope to be able next week to give a good account in our summary of the results achieved.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week the following auctions are projected, all to take place at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, at which the real estate described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers named:

Today, Monday, April 8.

By Joseph McGuire, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Julius J. Lyons, Esq., referee, the extra size first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 26 East Twenty-second-street, south side, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue; lot 28.3 by 98.9, house 60 feet in depth. Also, at another similar sale, adjourned from Friday last, Grate Nathan, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of Sheriff-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, known as No. 25½; lot 21.10 by 100 feet. The same auctioneer, in addition for today, at the Getty House, in Yonkers, Westchester County, at 12 M., announces the sale, also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John C. Bushnell, Esq., referee, of a plot of ground, 218 by 300 feet, located on Park-street, Yonkers, 100 feet south of Railroad-avenue.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at two adjourned foreclosure sales, the following property: By order of the Superior Court, Joseph Meeks, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Eightieth-street, 87.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lot 18.4 by 102.2. By order of the Supreme Court, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Esq., referee, two houses, with plot of ground, on the south-east corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; plot, 24.2 by 50.

To-morrow, Tuesday, April 9.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the heirs of Samuel Phillips, deceased, to close estate interests, City real estate as follows: The four-story brown-stone front house, with store and lot, situate on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, No. 796; building in good order; lot 20 by 81 feet. Four-story brick house, with store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, No. 1,065; lot 20 by 80 feet. Four-story brick house, with store and lot, situate on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, No. 1,142; lot 20 by 75 feet. Five-story brick house, with store and lot on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, No. 727; lot 20 by 95 feet. Two-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the south side of East Twenty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, No. 340; lot 20 by 92 feet. Four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot situate on the south side of East Sixty-first-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, No. 136, house in good order; lot 20 by 80 feet. Five-story brick double house with store and lot, situate on the north side of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, No. 340; lot 24 by 98 feet. Four lots situate on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, each 25.2½ by 85 feet, and one lot situate on the east side of Eighth-avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; 25 by 100 feet. Also the following property located in the village of Concord, Richmond County, Staten Island: A plot of land, with the three-story Gothic mansion-house thereon, situate on Richmond road, near DeKalb-street, running through to and fronting on Rhine-avenue, having a front on Richmond road and Rhine-avenue of 100 feet, by an average depth of 215 feet. House frame, well and substantially built, and in fine order. Grounds handsomely laid out; also, on the premises a good stable. The same firm will, in addition, offer for sale at public auction, other City real estate, namely three lots situate on the westerly side of Thompson-street, and three lots on the rear thereof, fronting on Sullivan-street, between Prince and Houston streets, with buildings thereon, known as Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Thompson, and Nos. 141, 143, and 145 Sullivan street, having a front on each street of 75 feet by 200 feet in depth; buildings, brick and frame, cover the entire property. Also, valuable business property on Broome-street, comprising a three-story brick building and lot, situate on the south side of the street, 41 feet 3 inches east of South Fifth-avenue or Laurens-street, and known as No. 165; lot 21 by about 65 feet.

By James M. Miller, at various legal sales, all by order of the Supreme Court, the following real estate: Under the direction of Lewis C. Platt, Esq., referee, three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 283 West Thirtieth-street, south side, 116 feet east of Ninth-avenue; three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 108 West Thirty-second-street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue; one building lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of West Sixty-third-street, 350 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and near the Grand Boulevard, and four lots together, forming a plot, 100.8 by 100, on the north-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street. Under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, two building lots, each 25 by 99.11, situate on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 150 feet east of Eighth-avenue. Under the direction of Hon. Josiah Sutherland, referee, a house and lot on the west side of Norfolk-street, 100 feet north of Delancy-street, known as No. 99; lot 23.4 by 81.3, and under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, lot 25.10 by 65, with improvements, on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street. By order of trustees, the same auctioneer will also dispose of the business property known as No. 60 James-street, embracing a lot with five-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the west side of the street, between Oak and Madison streets, lot 27 by 75, building 54 feet in depth.

By Joseph McGuire, at public auction, the four-story and basement brick house (with store) and lot, No. 1,355 Second-avenue, west side, about 39 feet south of Eighty-first-street, lot 13.10 by 80, building 52 feet deep; also, two lots, together forming plot 50.5 by 60, on the north-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street; also, at legal sales, adjourned and otherwise, by order of the Supreme Court, Messrs. James H. Coleman and Grate Nathan referees, the following realty: House and lot north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 41 feet 8 inches east of Tenth-avenue, lot 20.10 by 74.1; house and lot south side of East Thirty-fifth-street, 60 feet east of Third-avenue, lot 20 by 74.1; house and lot south side of West Fortieth-street, 283 feet 4 inches east of Ninth-avenue, lot 16.8 by half the block; and the lease of house and lot situate on the north-west corner of Sixty-second-street and Third-avenue, lot 25 by 72; lease for twenty years from February, 1869; rent, $1,100 per annum.

By Wm. Kennelly, at public auction, the four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 55 Bond-street, south side, between Broadway and the Bowery. Lot 22 by about 62; also, the business premises, No. 294 Washington-street, west side, between Chambers and Reade streets, embracing a lot 19.10 by 48.9, with three-story and attic brick warehouse thereon, covering the same. The property is rented at the rate of $2,000 per year.

By D. M. Seaman, at public auction, the large and valuable plot of land, 66 by 160 feet, known as Nos. 387, 389 and 391 West Twelfth-street, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Jane-street, between Washington and West streets, and extending from street to street, with the three-story brick buildings covering same. The buildings are erected in the most substantial and complete manner, and are suitable for the provision business (for which they have been used) or any manufacturing or storage business requiring large space; terms of sale liberal.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at public auction, the lot of ground, No. 227 Broome-street, south-west corner of Essex-street, 18.9 by 64; and the adjoining lot, same size, No. 229 Broome-street, both lots together forming a plot for immediate improvement, very desirable; also, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, a house and lot, situate on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 130 feet 9 inches west of Third-avenue, lot 18.2 by 80.

By Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., at public auction, 250 very valuable Brooklyn lots, forming a part of the estate of John S. Bergen, located in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively on Third, or Railroad avenue, the Fourth-avenue Boulevard, Fifth and Sixth avenues, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth streets. This sale is one of special importance, as the auctioneer announces that the owners of the property will positively dispose of the same without reserve to the highest bidder. The lots themselves are well located, in the midst of the improvements, as streets for the most part opened and graded, and are certain to increase in value. In addition to the above, the same auctioneer will offer for sale the following other Brooklyn real estate: Five lots on the south-west corner of Ninth and Prospect avenues; two lots on the south-west side of Prospect-avenue, 375 feet south-east of Eighth-avenue; five lots on the north-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Braxton-street; two lots on the north side of Braxton-street, adjoining; two lots on the south side of Sixteenth-street, near Braxton-street; two lots on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, 175 feet east of Fifth-avenue, and one lot on the south side of Twelfth-street, 70 feet 10 inches west of Seventh-avenue.

Wednesday, April 10.

By James M. Miller, at an executor's sale—a most important auction—by order of the executor of John Pentz, deceased, 100 City lots, situate respectively on St. Nicholas, New and Tenth avenues, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets. In regard to this proposed transaction, the public are assured, both by the executor and the auctioneer, that no underbidding will be allowed, and that the lots will be sold entirely without reserve; therefore, as the property to be offered is at present desirable and prospectively of great value, the auction deserves and should be attended with success.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a sale in bankruptcy, by order of John H. Platt, assignee in bankruptcy of Warren Leland and Charles Leland, the Leland Brothers' Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., with furniture, stables and equipments complete, comprising five parcels of land, the first of which contains about seven acres in the centre of the village of Saratoga Springs, on Broadway, Congress, Washington and Federal streets, with Grand Union Hotel buildings, containing 824 rooms, besides parlors, dining-rooms, ball-room, offices, [illegible], &c. The other parcels contain lodging-house, barn, stables, store-houses, ice-house, water-works, &c. The sale will include, with the above, all the furniture, carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, office furniture, elevator, engine and apparatus, ranges, china, glass, table and kitchen-ware, table linen, bed linen and bedding, hotel coach, two pair of horses, mules, wagons, harness, stable fixtures, equipments, and all the appurtenances of the hotel, including wines, liquors and stores on hand, all to be sold in one parcel without reserve, by order of the United States Court, Southern District of New-York. The entire property to be sold is valued at $1,000,000. The hotel itself being so well known, no further description is necessary. Suffice it to say that the proposed auction is already attracting general attention. Descriptive catalogues, with terms of sale, &c., can be obtained of the assignee, No. 40 Wall-street, or of Messrs. Bangs & North, attorneys, No. 152 Broadway. The same auctioneers will also offer for sale at public auction on Wednesday, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 244 West Forty-third-street, south side, 260 feet east of Eighth-avenue, lot 20 by 100.4 feet, house 50 feet in depth.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at public auction, the four-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 247 Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; lot 25 by 75; house 40 feet deep.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Summit, N. J., at public auction, at 1 P. M., on the premises, a large three-story French-roof frame house, 40 by 30, together with one acre of choice land, situate within three minutes' walk of the railway station, and distant from this City only eighteen miles via Morris and Essex Railroad. On the property a stable, carriage-house and other out-buildings are also erected, and to one in search of a residence in the country for the coming season a good opportunity for purchase is here presented.

Thursday, April 11.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Marcus J. Waldheimer, Esq., referee, two four-story and basement brick houses, with stores and lots, situate on the easterly side of Third-avenue, commencing 141 feet 8 inches south of One Hundred and Eighth-street; lots each 17.6 by 100 feet. And at public auction other City real estate, as follows: Two two-story and attic brick-front houses and lots situate on the north side of Grand-street, between South Fifth-avenue and Thompson-street, known as Nos. 48 and 49; the houses have brick extensions, and cover the entire property; lots together 47 by 80 feet; six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 325 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 by 99.11; two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, 325 feet east of Sixth-avenue, each same size as above; three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, 375 feet west of Tenth-avenue, each same size; three lots situate on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, immediately in the rear of above, same size; seventeen lots, all full size, located on Washington Heights, situate on the south side of the road leading to Fort Washington Depot, commencing about 100 feet west of Broadway, and a plot of land containing about fifteen City lots situate on or bounded by the St. Nicholas-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue. In addition the same firm will also offer at auction, by order of D. M. Skelding, executrix, and I. T. Williams, executor of the estate of Henry K. Skelding, deceased, a very desirable country residence located at Stamford, Conn., embracing a first-class dwelling-house, with about two acres of land, situate on Atlantic-street, between the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and Main-street, having a front on Atlantic-street of 125 feet, and in depth 600 feet. The house is 44 by 45 feet, two-story and attic, frame, filled in with brick, built by its late owner for his own occupancy, and in the most thorough and substantial manner. The outbuildings on the property consist of stable, with stalls for six horses, carriage-house, with harness and coachman's room, barn, cow-shed, hennery, &c. Grounds are beautifully laid out and well stocked with the choicest variety of fruits. Also, a plot of land immediately in the rear of the above-described premises and fronting on Pacific-street, 113 by 175 feet.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, a house and lot situate on the south side of West Fifty-first-street, 275 feet west of Fifth-avenue, lot extra size, 27.6 by 100.5. Also, at public auction, the premises known as No. 284 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, between De Kalb and Lafayette avenues, comprising a three-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, 20 by 40 by 85.

By James M. Miller, at public action, the four-story and basement brick and stone house and lot known as No. 120 (old No. 60) South Washington-square, (late West Fourth-street,) between Thompson and Macdougal streets; house 26 by 50, with two-story extension 9 by 20; lot 25 by 100.

By Wm. Kennelly, at an executor's sale, by order of the executor, the estate of Michael Phelan, deceased, the property known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, near Broadway, between Broome and Spring streets, embracing a plot of ground 72x100, with walls of building thereon, (damaged by fire,) formerly occupied by Phelan & Collender as a billiard manufactory.

Friday, April 12.

By James M. Miller, at two Supreme Court foreclosure sales, Messrs. Thos. H. Landon and D. P. Ingraham, Jr., respectively, referees, the following property: Four lots together forming plot 82.8 by 100, on the south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and the lease of a lot 27.6 by 100.5, with improvements, on the south side of West Fifty-first-street, 400 feet west of Fifth-avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, at a similar sale, Grate Nathan, Esq., referee, two houses and lots known as Nos. 21 and 23 Third-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, lots together in size 40.1 by 74.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, real estate in that city as follows: Three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 249 Carlton-avenue; house and lot No. 74 Lafayette-avenue, between Tompkins and Throop avenues, lot 22 by 100; three vacant lots adjoining above, each 20 by 100; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Clementina-street, near Martense-lane and the Bath Railroad, (Flatbush,) and three lots adjoining, each 20 by 100.

Saturday, April 13.

By James M. Miller, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the east side of Chrystie-street, 74 feet 3 inches south of Houston-street, lot 25 by 75. This auction will close the week's business.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, April 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

4 lots n. s. 159th-st., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., together forming plot 100x99.11, sold in one parcel	$5,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 5.

Attorney-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 30x100, (mortgage $15,000,)	nom.
Delancey-st., n. s., 73.6 ft. e. of Allen-st., 14x25, h. and l.	$7,000
Greenwich-st., w. s., 60.4 ft. n. of Horatio-st., 44x90.7, irregular	18,500
Irving-place, w. s., No. 61, h. and l.	25,000
Leroy-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 25x100, h. and l.	13,125
Manhattan-st., s. w. s., equal distance between 126th and 128th sts., 86.8x99.10x76.9	3,100
Norfolk-st., w. s., No. 143, 298.8 ft. s. of Houston-st., 16.8x100, h. and l.	8,250
Mott-st., s. s., 79.1 ft. n. of Prince-st., 100x100	80,000
Rutgers and Madison sts., n. e. cor., 27x80, (mortgages $7,000)	12,000
3d-st., n. s., 164.3 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2, h. and l., Chanlear lease	15,500
13th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3, (half-part)	3,000
19th-st., s. s., 87.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.6x87.6, (mortgages $14,500)	18,000
19th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x92.0, h. and l., Bay lease	16,000
25th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x74.1, (No. 204 East)	10,750
30th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9, h. and l.	25,000
56th-st., s. s., 161 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x100.5	33,000
57th-st., s. s., 238 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	12,500
60th-st., n. s., 121.10 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21.10x100.5, h. and l., (mortgages $10,000)	16,000
60th-st., s. s., 175.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	22,000
62d-st., n. s., 114 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	22,650
62d-st., s. s., 208.9 ft. e. of 1st-av., 12x102.2	3,000
64th-st., n. s., 182.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x102	9,200
95th-st., n. s., 394 ft. w. of Avenue A, 5x102.2	600
113th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 200x100.11; 114th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.11; exchange and mortgages, same property	85,000
129th-st., n. s., 285 ft. west of 3d-av., 16.8x½ block (mortgages $3,500)	7,500
Avenue A, w. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 75th-st., 19.2x94	2,600
3d-av., e. s., 65.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x100, h. and l.	12,750
8th-av., w. s., 66 ft. n. of 29th-st., 21.6x80, h. and l.	20,000
10th-av., n. w. s. corner of 42d-st., 98.5x100, (mortgages $3,000)	nom.

Leases.

19th-st., No. 417 East, 5 years, per year	$1,000
2d-av., No. 985, store-floor and cellar, 3 years, per year	1,020
2d-av., No. 983, store and hall, 5-10-12 years, per year	2,000
6th-av., No. 809, 11 years, per year	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO BEAUTIFUL three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, finished in the best manner, all improvements, on 73d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, on premises.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THAT ELEgant four-story brown-stone house, north-west corner of Beekman-place and 50th-st.; fine view of river; finished in walnut; rent low to good tenant. J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FOUR-story English-basement brown-stone house on south side 56th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-stone house No. 127 East 76th-st., on Lenox Hill, within a few minutes' walk of the best part of Central Park, 4th-av. arched over; price low; very little cash required. Inquire on premises.

$6,500 FOR A GOOD COTTAGE house in Harlem, on a 100 foot street, near 3d-av. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in West 10th-st., near the Fifth-avenue; house 20x55, in good order; price $25,000; terms easy. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,167 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AN elegant four-story brown-stone house on 44th-st., near 5th-av., 25x53x100; possession at once. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST THREE-story brown-stone houses in Harlem, corner of 2d-av. and 124th-st., at a bargain. Inquire on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. DREW & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 165 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Branch office No. 537 5th-av., between 44th and 45th sts. Large number of furnished and unfurnished houses in desirable locations to rent and for sale. Rents collected, &c. Call for printed list at No. 165 5th-av., or No. 537 5th-av.

BROADWAY AND 31ST-ST.—FOR sale, the valuable property on the south-west corner of Broadway and 31st-st., being 97 feet 2 inches front by 95 feet rear on 31st-st., and 168 on the other side, with an L on 30th-st., 40 feet front and 80 feet deep. A correct plan, with all further particulars, will be furnished on calling on the agents for the sale of the estate.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.		
W. H. STILES,		Executors of
E. S. HALSTED,		estate of
W. H. HALSTED,		S. Halsted.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-story, high basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, No. 247 East 124th-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs.; three minutes' walk from steam-boat landing; boats every half hour, and only thirty minutes from Peck Slip; house 16.8 by 44 feet; lot 100 feet deep; house in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; small stable adjoining, with accommodations for one horse and two wagons. Terms reasonable. Apply to THOS. B. TAPPEN, over Harlem Bank, 3d-av. and 124th-st.

NO. 208 WEST 59TH-ST., OPPOSITE Central Park, near 7th-av.
WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 10, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the whole of the handsome and well-manufactured furniture and effects in the above residence. Catalogues at the house, or auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, WELL ILLUSTRATED and complete with time tables, commutation rates, detailed descriptions of all the towns and villages in New-Jersey, and the railway lines upon which they are located, and a very extensive list of property offered for sale, can be had free of charge upon application to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF Lexington-av., between 57th and 58th sts., a full-size three-story brown-stone house, with fine dining-room extension. The house was built by one of our best builders, in the most substantial manner, is well arranged and in perfect order. It can be purchased with or without the expensive furniture at a very low figure. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 28 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house in 33d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., south side, built by days' work, and of the very best material; has all the modern improvements; will be sold low, and on very easy terms. Apply at the first house from Madison av., or at J. H. WALKER'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

NO. 36 WEST 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., 25x60, lot 100.5, three-story high-stoop stone front house, well planned and very convenient; price low; terms easy. Seen without permit from 8 to 9 A. M.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 CITY HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS, FOR SALE and TO LET; containing CITY MAP, &c., &c., gratis. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21 feet wide, and in perfect condition; can be bought cheap if taken at once; also, a large number of others in all parts of the City, at prices to suit. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 23 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, TWO NEW full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on Columbia College leased, 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., west side. Also, three houses on lot 21x100 feet, on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

$17,000—A BARGAIN, A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, hard wood on parlor floors; well built; 16x50; lot, 100; bay window; term to suit. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—THE new four-story high-stoop brown-stone house with all modern improvements; most desirable location on this island. Call at premises, No. 87 Park-av., or No. 41 same avenue; terms easy.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE DWELLING and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st., first house west of 9th-av., for sale or to lease low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE extra-size well-built newly-designed and elegantly frescoed residence, near 49th-st., for sale reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$2,200.—A VERY NICE ENGLISH-basement house in 54th-st., near 7th av. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN.

A BARGAIN.—A new three-story brick house with every improvement, and first-class neighborhood for $8,500; if not sold will be rented. Apply to ROBT. S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class house, corner of Willow and Orange sts., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 13 Pine-st., New-York, or WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A DESIRABLE PLOT—150X260 FEET, with convenient house, stable and abundance of fruit, both large and small; location on Madison-st., Stuyvesant-av., and Monroe-st., one block from Gates-av. cars, Brooklyn. C. TABER, Tribune office, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME brown-stone house on Green-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., at moderate price. Apply to WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 203 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—FOR Sale, within two and five minutes' walk of depots, a very desirable house containing twenty rooms, carriage-house, barn and stabling for eight horses; lot 87x200. The place is well stocked with fruit, stands high, and is one of the best located places in the village; price, $10,500, on easy terms. For further particulars, apply at the office, where painting of the place can be seen. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 109 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIful houses in Brooklyn; built by day's work by the present owner in the best substantial manner, and put in thorough order; painted and papered and decorated in the very best style; all modern improvements; thirteen rooms, three stories, basement and subcellar concreted; frame filled in and five marble mantels; terms easy; price $8,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises, PETER GILL, No. 177 Floyd-st., Brooklyn.

$6,500.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Farm of twenty-five acres, good land, five acres valuable woods, plenty of fruit, running brook; house contains nine rooms and large cool cellar; all necessary outbuildings; convenient to churches and schools; thirty-five miles from City, in a first-class location. Apply to CHARLES HAINES, Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., or JOHN B. HAINES, No. 1,450 3d-av., City.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—At Stamford, Conn., overlooking Sound; nine acres of ground; a modern-built first-class frame-house, containing twelve rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath; carriage-house; the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees, tastefully laid out; five minutes from depot on Elm-st. or Shippan-av. Inquire of JAMES T. MALCOLM, No. 9 Chambers-st.

NEWARK—ONLY $3,800—PLEASANT house, in complete order and painted throughout; six rooms and Summer kitchen, good cellar, well and cistern; lot, 25x100, with fruit trees and evergreens; good neighborhood; fourteen minutes' ride or walk to New-York depot; two minutes to horse-cars; possession immediately. JNO. CROW, No. 84 Union-square, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT VILLA, SITUated at Rutherford Park, N. J., forty-five minutes from City Hall, consisting of handsome house, barn, tool-house and two acres of ground, stocked with every variety of shade and ornamental trees, fruits, &c. For circulars, containing full description of property, apply to L. E. KORFF, No. 64 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A neat cottage, containing eleven rooms, basement and cellar, with barn, carriage-house, with nearly four acres of land, beautifully situated, having a water front; eight minutes' walk from Station; price $65,000; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, HENRY STYELS, on the premises, near Pleasure Bay.

FOR SALE—ON PALISADE-AV., YONKERS, house containing fourteen rooms, with fine views, lawn, carriage-house, stable and garden, with a variety of fruit, all in good order and only forty minutes from New-York City; will be sold at a low price and only half cash required. Apply to RANNING-TON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FORDHAM RIDGE—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of depot, a very handsome cottage, ten rooms, kitchen and laundry, house supplied with water by ram; good carriage-house and stable, with cow-house; 3¼ acres of ground; one of the most desirable places on the Ridge; rent, $1,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 109 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 262 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH—DESIRABLE COTTAGES on the sea front and in other choice positions to let; also, cottages, lots, and plots of acres on and near the sea front for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, sole agents for Long Branch.

A SPECIALTY.—ORANGE, N. J.—ALL properties offering for sale or rent in that vicinity. Call for printed rent list. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 2 Nassau, corner Pine. Office at Orange, opposite depot.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2½ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box 4,578 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BARGAIN—A truck farm of 100 acres in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, or will exchange for a house and lot in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room C.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—THIRTY-five minutes by Erie Railroad, foot Chambers-st.; for sale on easy terms a house in good order; nine rooms; lot, 50x100; three minutes' walk from depot; price $5,000. Apply to H. KOSTER, No. 105 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, HOUSE containing eight rooms, with stable and garden in good order; lot 100x105; will be sold at a low price. Apply to ALEXANDER GRANT, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
NOS. 55 AND 57 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale the following desirable
COUNTRY PROPERTIES:

YONKERS—Country-seat of 35 acres, fine improvements	$200,000
YONKERS—One of the most complete places on the Hudson River	75,000
IRVINGTON—Delightful residence, 4 acres	35,000
IRVINGTON—Large residence, 4 acres, water, and all improvements, on Broadway	30,000
TARRYTOWN—Country-seat of 60 acres, with fine improvements, river view	75,000
TARRYTOWN—Elegant stone house, 4 acres	45,000
TARRYTOWN—Brick house, 3 acres, elegantly laid out	18,000
SING-SING—Complete place of 8 acres, all improvements	40,000
POUGHKEEPSIE—Fine farm with variety of fruit and complete improvements	35,000
HYDE PARK—Stone residence, 100 acres with river front	35,000
ENGLEWOOD—Stone house and 3½ acres	14,000
NEW-ROCHELLE—Fine house, garden and fruit, 4 acres	30,000
MAMARONECK—Frame house; all improvements; 30 acres	50,000
RYE—Frame house; all improvements; 10 acres	30,000
STAMFORD—Frame house in village; all improvements; 20 acres	25,000
RAVENSWOOD—Large mansion, two acres; water-front	37,500
ROSLYN—Elegant mansion; 36 acres; frontage on harbor	98,500
WHITE PLAINS—Frame house; variety of fruit; 18 acres	37,500

Also, for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished, a great variety of other real estate at all prices, at above and other places, near New-York. Westchester County a specialty.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK.

SUMMIT, N. J.

The highest railroad station within twenty miles of New-York, has unequaled advantages as a place of residence for New-Yorkers, on account of its health, fulness and convenience of access. Houses furnished and unfurnished for sale and to rent. Building sites for sale. Houses built to suit purchasers upon easy terms. JOHN A. HICKS, Summit, N. J.

PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale, upon very favorable terms, a number of elegant COUNTRY RESIDENCES on the HUDSON RIVER, east and west sides, at prices varying from $15,000 to $100,000.

A variety of choice farms in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Orange Counties, New-York; and others, beautifully located in New-Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut and Long Island. Handsome modern-built houses, unimproved lots and plots of ground in the Cities of Elizabeth and Plainfield. Also, first-class City and Brooklyn residences, choice lots on and near the Central Park, Grand Boulevard, and in other desirable locations.

Several of the foregoing are offered in exchange. For full particulars apply as above.

A CHOICE PIECE OF PROPERTY.
FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
VALUE, $125,000.
Will exchange the whole, or in one, two, or three parts for Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Furniture, Bedding, Carpeting, &c., &c.
Particulars at office of
New-York Sales and Storage Repository,
4th-av. and 25th-st.

HALF AN HOUR TO NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE,

a house just finished on Broadway, in Flushing, and shaded by trees fifty years old; forty-two trains daily; twenty more next Summer. Parlor, library in hard wood, dining-room and nine bedrooms; abundant water and gas, and every modern convenience; thorough drainage and eminently healthy; terms moderate. Apply to
S. B. PARSONS, Flushing.
J. R. PARSONS, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON Manhasset Neck, Long Island, a fine country seat, situated on Hempstead Harbor, nearly opposite Glen Cove; has all the necessary out-buildings, and is in excellent order. The dwelling contains sixteen rooms, and is provided with furnace, range, bath-room, &c. The grounds are well laid out, and include some five acres of lawn, a fine vegetable and fruit garden, a young orchard and a large collection of choice shrubs and trees. The entire farm consists of 135 acres of land, 40 of it being wood-land. The improvements and about fifty acres of land, including the water-front on Hempstead Harbor, will be sold separately if desired. An excellent opportunity for a gentleman fond of yachting, &c. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM A. MILES, No. 80 Chrystie-st.

W. G. CAMPBELL, REAL ESTATE and Insurance Broker, has for sale and to let furnished and unfurnished residences in all the most desirable locations in Saratoga, at reasonable prices and easy terms, and at rents ranging from $150 to $1,500.

I have also for sale, rent and exchange a number of first-class farms in this vicinity, and some of the finest lots in the village, which I will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

All parties desiring to rent, purchase or exchange can do so to advantage through me. Having been a resident of New-York City for over twenty-five years, I think I can meet the wants of New-Yorkers and others here. W. G. CAMPBELL,
Ainsworth-place, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, A short distance from the City, on T Neck Ridge, four miles below Englewood; house contains twelve rooms; with stable, three and one-half acres, more or less, if desired. For men of business, or others of leisure this is an opportunity seldom met with, as the ridge during the entire year is one of the most rural, cheerful and healthy locations in the vicinity of New-York; to a desirable purchaser the terms will be made easy; a good neighbor is more to be desired than the selling of the property, as the owner intends living opposite. For full particulars apply to H. A. HOYT, Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MANSION AT FISHKILL, Dutchess County, sixty-five miles from City of New-York via Hudson River Railroad and Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; dwelling, brick and frame, 37x40, three stories, Mansard slate roof, seventeen rooms, supplied with gas, stream of water through pasture-lots, small frame stable, full bearing orchard and garden, churches, schools and National Bank in village close by; within five minutes' walk of railroad depot; price only $12,500, half may remain on mortgage. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANandaigua, Ontario County, New-York, the late residence of Hon. Francis Granger. The premises contain seventeen acres of excellent land, upon which is a beautiful hickory grove. The house is large, commodious, in good condition, and has every convenience of a first-class city house; an abundance of fruit upon the premises, with grapery and green-house in the garden. For particulars address A. H. HOWELL, in Canandaigua, or HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—situated at Newtown, Long Island, two minutes from depot, thirty minutes from New-York, a double house, nearly new, with extension Mansard roof; all modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room; heater in cellar, &c.; located on the finest plot of the ground in the vicinity, containing fourteen lots; also, about forty lots adjoining for sale. For particulars inquire on the premises of W. H. HOWARD.

WANTED—COUNTRY PROPERTY.—WE are now having many applications for property in the country near New-York. Parties having the same to rent or for sale would do well to call at THE NEW-YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 918 Broadway, near 21st-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Pleasant homes, $3,000 to $80,000; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; variety houses, farms, land, &c., to exchange.
L. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

NYACK ON THE HUDSON—A HOUSE, 12 rooms, completely furnished and in complete order; water in basement; a beautiful view of the river; one hour by rail; three boats; near the depot. Apply to D. D. DEMOREST, Nyack.

SPORTING STATION FOR SALE—GUNning, fishing, sailing, unsurpassed on Long Island; 25 acres land; buildings nearly new; ten rooms in house; price, $5,000. Inquire of or call on Dr. D. H. HALLOCK, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON READE-ST.

A. JOURNEAY will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property:

READE-STREET.—The lot of ground on northerly side Reade-st., 100 feet west of Church-st., 25x111 feet, more or less.

$9,500 can remain on mortgage. Maps with further particulars at auctioneer's office.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST 12TH AND JANE STS., FOR MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE PURPOSES.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the large and valuable plot of land, 66x160 feet, with the three-story brick buildings covering same, known as Nos. 387, 389 and 391 West 12th-st., and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Jane-st., between Washington and West sts., and extending from street to street. Buildings erected in the most substantial and complete manner, have iron shutters, and are suitable for the provision business (for which they have been used) or any manufacturing or storage business requiring large space. Terms liberal. For maps, view, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 244 West 43d-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

West 43d-st.—The valuable four-story and basement, high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 244 West 43d-st., south-side, 260 feet east of 8th-av.; house is new, 20x about 50, contains all conveniences, with party-walls; lot, 20x100.4.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.
JAMES M. MILLER,
No. 28 Pine-st.,

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Smith Barker, Esq., executor of John Pentz, deceased,

100 LOTS ON 10TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS., 138TH AND 140TH STS.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, or LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executor's Counsel, No. 128 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (SUCCESSOR to Johnson & Miller,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, April 9,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING BUSINESS.
GREAT AND POSITIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 250 MAGNIFICENT LOTS ON THE JOHN S. BERGEN ESTATE
in the
EIGHTH WARD OF BROOKLYN,
splendidly situated as to grade and views on
3D (RAILROAD) AVENUE,
4TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 120 feet wide,
5TH AND 6TH AVS.,
42D, 43D, 44TH AND 45TH STS.

☞ The above are not to be offered for the purpose of testing the market.

THE OWNERS INTEND TO SELL positively and absolutely to the highest bidder. High prices are not expected. All attending may bid with confidence, and feel that they are competing at a FAIR, SQUARE AND HONEST SALE for the most desirable lots in the VIIIth Ward of Brooklyn. The leading avenues are opened, graded and finished. Brooklyn City Railroad cars pass constantly in front of the property. Bay Ridge Ferry will soon be a reality. The great East River Bridge is rapidly progressing. Quick transit is agitated with an earnestness that means something more than talk. Lots purchased at prices on April 9 will, in all probability, enhance in value one hundred fold within a year.

Investors and speculators secure maps at once, examine every lot carefully and critically, and then be on hand to bid at the great sale. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Also, at same time and place,

Five magnificent lots on the highest grade in Brooklyn, splendidly situated, on the south-west corner of 9th and Prospect avs., Brooklyn. The above should command the attention of all who are wanting really choice property.

Also,

Two lots on south-west side of Prospect-av., 375 feet south-east of 8th-av. Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office.

11th-av., north-west corner of Braxton-st., 5 lots.
Braxton-st., north side, adjoining above, 2 lots.
16th-st., south side, adjoining above, 2 lots.
12th-st., south side, 77.10½ feet west of 7th-av., 1 lot.
39th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., 2 lots.
Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
At Washington (Blackwell's) Hall, Fulton-st., Astoria.
Most important sale ever attempted of Long Island City (Astoria) property.
By order of executors of Stevens Estate.

Splendid lots, within a few minutes' walk of the steam-boat landing on Jamaica-av., Broadway, Remsen, Emerald, Elm, Lincoln, Camelia, Academy and 1st sts. Maps and full particulars next week.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of Henry K. Skelding, deceased:

The first-class dwelling-house, with about two acres of land, situate on Atlantic-st., between the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and Main-st., having a front on Atlantic-st. of about 124 feet and in depth 600 feet. The house is 44x45 feet, two-story and attic, frame, filled in with brick, built by its late owner for his own occupancy, and in the most thorough and substantial manner. It contains eleven rooms, has kitchen extension 18x20 feet, two stories high. The house is replete with every convenience, such as water, gas, hot-air furnace, &c., and in most excellent order. The out-buildings consist of stable, with stalls for six horses; carriage-house, with coachman's and harness room, barn, cow-shed, hennery, &c. Grounds are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest variety of fruits. Also, a plot of land immediately in the rear of the above-described premises, and fronting on Pacific-st., 108 by about 176 feet. Terms easy.
D. M. SKELDING, Executrix,
I. T. WILLIAMS, Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF SAMUEL PHILLIPS, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

SECOND-AVENUE—House and lot No. 796.
SECOND-AVENUE—House and lot No. 1,065.
SECOND-AVENUE—House and lot No. 1,142.
THIRD-AVENUE—House and lot No. 727.
MADISON-AVENUE—Four lots north-west corner of 115th-st.
EIGHTH-AVENUE—One lot, east side, 75 feet south of 118th-st.
EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—House and lot No. 340.
EAST SIXTY-FIRST-STREET—House and lot No. 136.
MADISON-STREET—House and lot No. 340.

ALSO,

An elegant country-seat in village of Concord, Richmond County, Staten Island.

Book maps at office of auctioneers.
LEWIS MAWSON, Administrator.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THOMPSON AND SULLIVAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway;

THOMPSON AND SULLIVAN STREETS.—The plot of land, situate on the westerly side of Thompson-st., running through to and fronting on Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., and known as Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Thompson, and Nos. 141, 143 and 145 Sullivan-st., having a front on each street of 75 feet by 200 feet in depth. The buildings are brick and frame, and cover the entire property.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE CARVILL ESTATE,
AT HUGUENOT PARK,
New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.
A NEW MODERN RESIDENCE AND TWENTY ACRES OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUNDS.

This desirable property, situated on Winyah and Clinton avs., is subdivided into

EIGHT VILLA PLOTS OF ONE TO FOUR ACRES EACH.

The HOMESTEAD, a new, handsome residence, contains eleven rooms, with all the modern conveniences, stable and other new out-buildings, with about four acres of lawn and garden.

TERMS EASY.

Trains leave the New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 and 11½ o'clock A. M., in time for sale. Maps, circulars and full particulars at the office of E. A. DOOLITTLE, attorney for executor, No. 5 Pine-st., and S. DINGEE & CO., auctioneers, No. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

ON VIEW, THIS DAY, NO. 208 WEST 59th-st., fronting Central Park, between Broadway and 7th-av.—V. K. STEVENSON & SON beg to notify that having sold the residence, they are instructed by Mrs. Mary P. Higgins to sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to the minute, the handsome and well-manufactured furniture and effects in the above residence, including suites elegantly carved and upholstered in the best manner in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, chimney console and pier mirrors of large dimensions, handsome velvet pile and Brussels carpets, six light ormolu and bronze gasaliers, handsome bedsteads in walnut, mahogany and rosewood and bureaus and washstands with marble tops en suite, capital spring, wool and hair mattresses, elegant walnut and gilt hall-table, extension dining-table, the usual appointments in the kitchen and basement, and a multiplicity of useful items; on view this day. Catalogues at the house and auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, by F. H. Churchill, assignee in bankruptcy of W. Fleming Smith, on the 30th day of April, 1872, at 12 M.:

Nine thousand shares of the stock of the New-York Produce Exchange Oil Company.

South half and the north half of the south-east quarter of Section Twenty, in Township Ninety-two North of Range Twenty-eight West, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Fort Dodge, Iowa, containing 160 acres.

Also, the west half of the north-east quarter, and the east half of the north-west quarter, of Section Twenty-six, in Township Eighty-eight North, of Range Twenty-three West in the District of Lands subject to sale at Fort Dodge, Iowa, containing 160 acres.

FRANKLIN H. CHURCHILL, Assignee, &c.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, April 8, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Julius J. Lyons, Esq., referee:

The valuable extra-size four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 26 East 22d-st., near Broadway. Size of house, 28.3 by about 60; lot, 28.3x98.9.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house at a bargain for cash; principals only need apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room C.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR LEASE OF three years, a high-stoop, three or four-story house, brick or brown-stone, not to exceed $1,800 per annum; to be in perfect order; security undoubted; for use of private family; below 40th-st. Address Box No. 27 New-York Post-office.

A GENT AND LADY, WITH BEST REFerences, wish to take charge of a house whose occupants are to leave the City during the Summer or a longer time. Address G. STONE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—A whole or part of a house, suitable for a small private family. Address NINTH WARD, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

MANCHESTER WATER-WORKS,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COURT-HOUSE BUILDING,
MANCHESTER, N. H., April 6, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER PIPES.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Manchester are prepared to receive proposals for about 120,000 feet of water-pipes, from 4 to 20 inches diameter, together with their appendages of gates, air-valves and hydrants, to be laid and set complete.

Drawings, specifications and form of contract may be seen, and blank forms of proposal obtained, at the office of the engineer.

Tenders must be delivered at the Commissioners' office, in Manchester, N. H., on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all tenders.

By order of the Commissioners.
J. T. FANNING, Chief Engineer.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, TWO WEEKS ago, a black and tan slut, ears cut, gray hairs around the muzzle; front teeth in lower jaw broken off; any one returning her to No. 50 2d-av., will receive the above reward.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HIGHLY-furnished country-seat at "Fishkill, on the Hudson," about seventy miles from Hudson River Railroad Depot and five minutes from Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Depot, Fishkill; house contains sixteen rooms; the grounds are extensive and well fruited; vegetable garden, &c.; beautiful river and mountain views; stable for five horses, and three horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c. This is one of the most desirable and healthy places the country affords. Also for sale at Glenham, N. Y., a farm containing forty-five acres, fine buildings and views; eight minutes' walk from Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Depot. For particulars inquire of JAMES T. BRETT, Fishkill, on Hudson, or E. A. SAXTON, No. 44 Bowery, New-York City.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN ORANGE to let, furnished or unfurnished, to let from April 15, the very desirable residence of Mr. J. S. Kendall, at the corner of Scotland-road and Tremont-av.; fine large modern house, with about five acres of land in lawn and garden, all in good order; fine stone house, stable and carriage room for four carriages; a very desirable location, and only let in consequence of Mr. Kendall's removal to Boston. Apply to H. A. PAGE, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT UNIONTOWN, N. J., TWENTY-two miles from New-York City, a furnished country-residence, with garden, horses and carriages, and cows. The location is desirable and healthful. The house is situated on high ground, in a rolling country; contains sixteen rooms, and is in good order. The place will be let for the Summer or for a longer period. For further particulars inquire at OUR-RIER'S dining-saloon, No. 142 Fulton-st., upstairs.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, ON the west bank of the Hudson, twenty-two miles from the City, a house with twelve rooms, three acres of ground, stable, carriage-house, garden and all kinds of fruit, and with fine view of the Hudson; rent moderate. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., at No. 124 Chambers-st., third floor.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres; abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 128 William-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE combining advantages of both City and country; ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views, in Audubon Park, 157th-st., on Hudson River, near depots and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair.
D. C. BRADLEY, No. 20 Broad-st.

A FAMILY, RESIDING IN A NEATLY furnished house, in the vicinity of Central Park, and going into the country for the Summer, will rent to a small family from May to October or November; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 2,874, New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, the gem of suburban New-York, a fully furnished house, twelve rooms; location unsurpassed; garden filled with fruit and flowers. Others for sale and rent. J. L. STEELE, No. 4 Warren-st., 9 to 11 A. M., or Main-st., Flushing, Long Island.

HOUSE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO let furnished, a fine, large house, with ample grounds, garden and out-buildings, situated within five minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to MEYER YOUNG, Broad-st., Elizabeth.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 62 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—FULLY furnished, one of the best and most complete three-story brown-stone 20x50 houses on Lexington-av., No. 529, near 54th-st.; $220 per month. Apply to LOWE & SCHAFFNER, No. 590 3d-av.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—(Columbia-st.) a first-class furnished house to a small family; rent only $250 per month. Apply in person to E. H. Babcock, corner Court and Montague sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVENTEEN rooms to rent on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J., finely shaded, with barn and garden; good boating and fishing; no musquitoes; rent low. Address GEO. S. CHAMPLAIN, Red Bank, N. J.

TO LET AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Elegant country-seat, furnished, for the season or longer; use of horse, cow and poultry; grounds kept in order by owner. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ENGLEWOOD.—A SPECIALTY.—FURnished houses to rent for Summer or year; some excellent bargains for sale and exchange.
C. D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

AT YONKERS.—FURNISHED FRENCH-roof house, modern improvements, near depot; only $600 per year; number furnished and unfurnished to let. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINfield, N. J., all improvements; pleasantly located, near depot. Call or address No. 379 Pearl-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE NEW-YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY

Have a great number of FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS.

Many of the houses we are now offering for rent have, up to the 1st inst., been for sale, and are VERY DESIRABLE both as to location and condition. We would invite attention to our printed lists of property for sale and to let.

E. B. PURDY, } Agents.
J. W. WOODWARD, }
NO. 918 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST-ST.

TO LET—AT WESTFIELD, N. J.
A BEAUTIFUL AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING,
Within ten minutes' walk of Central Railroad Station, suitable for a
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE,
OR
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.

The premises are in excellent order throughout, their location commanding a splendid view of the surrounding picturesque scenery.

Ample grounds for cultivation, air and exercise, and good barn, stable and out-houses, conveniently situated to main building.

Apply to AMOS CLARK, Jr., Elizabeth, or BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—DWELLINGS AND STORES, PASSAIC, N. J.—The subscriber has just completed a block of six four-story brick buildings, in the most approved style and manner for comfort and convenience for the occupants. One of the stores has been taken and now occupied as a family grocery; another is fitted expressly for a baker, oven, troughs, counters, shelving, and an excellent opportunity for a first-class baker, desirous of a permanent business and pleasant location; the remaining stores as may be required. The second and third stories above the stores are laid off in floors, one floor for one family, with bedrooms, as may be needed; all the fourth floor of each building. Rent moderate to those of established good character. None others need apply. Apply to D. L. ANDERSON, Passaic, N. J.

TO LET—AT WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a very desirable brick cottage, with stone stable, and two acres of land, including garden; situated on Castleton-av., between Bement and Davis avs.; gas and water; situation healthy and commanding; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to R. N. HAVENS, No. 12 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON BARD-AV., NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, house with seven bedrooms, library, parlor, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, bath-room, gas, furnace, two acres of land, shade-trees, arbors, flower-beds, stable, carriage-house, &c.
VAN ZANDT BROTHERS,
No. 4 Dey-st., 12 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A LARGE House on a high location, having a beautiful view; two acres attached; fine garden; five minutes' walk from railroad station. Also a small house for $500. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st. Office at Summit almost opposite the Depot.

FRENCH FLATS TO RENT—IMMEdiate possession, the second floor over the Bull's Head Bank, corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av.; high ceilings, eight rooms, kitchen, hot and cold water, range, wash-tubs, bath-room, water-closet; rent, to a genteel family, $800. Apply in the bank.

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AND stable to lease exceedingly low, house has all improvements; frescoed; fruit, &c.; six full lots; 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., near Broadway.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, TWO-STORY house, thirteen rooms, finely situated on Lexington-av., five minutes from depot. Inquire there of M. M. FISHER, or address H. J. H., Box No. 534 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the four-story and attic English-basement house, No. 217 West 23d-st.; rent, $2,000. Apply to F. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, SIXTEEN rooms, stable, barn, garden, thirty-five lots in all, surrounded by grand shade-trees, on the corner of Atlantic-av. and Eldert-lane, Brooklyn; rent very low, only $600. Address C. B. A., this office.

TO LET—NEAR TARRYTOWN, ON THE Hudson, a nice cottage house, with stable, and about four acres of land on the banks of the river; rent $800. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM HEIGHTS, OPposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, a cottage house in fine order, containing eleven rooms, with stable and six acres of ground; rent $700. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—31ST, NEAR 5TH-AV., A FOUR-story high-stoop full width house; in good order; eighteen rooms; rent reduced to $2,400 to a responsible tenant. S. B. GOODALE, No. 1 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, with all improvements, suitable for private family or boarding-house, No. 17 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME HOUSES and cottages at Fort Washington and 152d-st., to let from $600 to $1,800 per annum.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THIRTY MINUTES FROM WALL-st., at Bay Ridge, Long Island, houses with and without modern improvements. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 36 Vesey-st.

PERSONS
GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING
OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

IF THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OR NEXT-of-kin of PHILIP FREAR, late of the town of Clinton, Dutchess County, N. Y., deceased, and formerly of Ireland, will communicate with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. S. W. BUCK, Attorney-at-law, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

AT MODERATE PRICES,
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 32 TO 36 BROADWAY.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 36 Broadway and Exchange Court.

TO LET OR LEASE,
ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
WHARF AND STORES,
RECENTLY KNOWN AS
WALL-ST. STORES
A, B, C, D, AND E,
Adjacent to Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.
THE SPACIOUS STORES,
Being the first floor and basement and cellar of Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey, and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting; desirably situated for tea, grocery or provision business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Store No. 1,124 Broadway, running through, and being also No. 212 5th-av., next to the corner of 25th-st., having fronts on both the fashionable thoroughfares, makes it specially desirable. Apply to J. W. S. DEY & CO., Beaver-st., or W. S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDings No 187 Bowery, (four lofts,) and No. 154 4th-av., (two lofts,) both suitable for light manufacturing purposes; also store-house No. 371 South-st. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 187 Bowery.

NO. 581 BROADWAY, FIRST STORY, basement and cellar, to let or lease on favorable terms; each floor 25x100, with good entrance from Mercer-st. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE "FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES"—Broadway property, south-west corner 47th-st. and Broadway; splendid location for first-class livery stable, carriage depository, or other large business; 44x105. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 21 EAST 14th-st., third door west of University-place, for business purposes; 25x75; large bay window. Inquire on premises, or at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st.

TO LET—LIGHT LOFTS, WITH STEAM power; three lofts about 25x38, for any business not extra-hazardous. Apply on premises, to W. H. PAYNE & CO., 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, NEAR Meeker-av., Brooklyn, twenty lots of ground, with bulkhead; sufficient water for large schooners. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

LOTS TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING fancy goods or offices, the first-class location, No. 102 Chambers-st., now occupied by Konig, Meyer & Co., (German goods.)

TO LEASE, ON BROADWAY, NEAR 34th-st., a large store, basement and upper part of a four-story building, 25x75.
HINE & PELL, No. 557 6th-av.

TWO FINE FLOORS TO LET AT No. 124 Nassau-st., second floor for offices; fourth floor good for photographer, on account of sky-light.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

REMOVAL.

Mlle. ROSTAN'S French and English Protestant school for young ladies. The Spring-term will open TUESDAY, April 9; a punctual attendance of all the pupils is requested at her new residence, No. 21 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.; day scholars residing below 34th-st. will be sent for daily without extra charge.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.
Spring session begins April 8. For terms, &c., address as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-WOOD PIANO-forte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $900, for $375. Also, parlor suites, paintings, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, étagères, ornaments, silver-ware, bedroom and dining-room furniture, property of family leaving the City—a sacrifice. No. 36 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding-scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, M. A., M. D., residing near London, Mathematical Honorman and Prizeman in modern languages, Trinity College, will receive three pupils into his family; will visit New-York this Spring. For further information address R. W. RHINELANDER, Esq., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR children, and private recitation rooms for young ladies; established 1860; objects, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
E. & J. BIRD, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 44 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVER-STRAW, N. Y., established in 1854—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for ten boys; terms moderate.

GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE removed to No. 172 6th-av., corner of 22d-st. Private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ALONZO FLACK, PRESIDENT OF Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; pupils received at any time; both sexes; $300 a year; seventeen instructors.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDing School for ten young ladies, on the South Shrewsbury River, near Sea Bright, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL, FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN PERSON, (PROTestant,) who speaks English and French well, desires a situation to teach young children, and take entire charge of them; good reference. Address S. K., No. 27 North Washington-square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS.
NO. 8 EAST 47TH-ST.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861.
No connection with any other establishment.
PRICES FOR CLEANING:
Ingrain and Three-ply, 3c. per yard.
Brussels, 6c. per yard.
Wilton, Velvet and Aubusson, 7c. per yard.
Moquette, Axminster and Turkey, 8c. per yard.

Carpets cleaned by this process are entirely free from dust and moth; also, taken on storage at reasonable rates. Carpets taken up and relaid by experienced workmen. Carpets packed and preserved from moths, &c. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. No charge for cartage within City limits.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROMOTED! AGRICULTURE BENEFITED!
GOUX'S
PATENT ABSORBENT CLOSET AND URINAL.

"The Goux system possesses all the advantages of the dry-earth system without its disadvantages; it is economical, deodorizing and self-acting. The whole refuse of every house, as excreta, liquid or solid, ashes and sweepings are disposed of and carried to account, and it is applicable in individual cases, dwellings, and in large communities. The alterations to the ordinary closets, to adapt them to the Goux process, are less costly in the Goux process than in any other, and it is applicable to the dwellings of the rich as well as the dwellings of the poor."—*Scientific American*, Jan. 1, 1872.

For further particulars apply to, or address,
GOUX FERTILIZING COMPANY,
Corner Varick, Vestry and Canal sts., New-York.

A WIDOW LADY RESIDING PART OF the year in the country wishes to find a young lady as companion who can assist her in the management of her family; must be fond of and competent to teach young children, and willing to make herself generally useful; nothing menial required. Address Post-office Box No. 72, Newark, N. J.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
THE SIX FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....April 13, 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....April 27, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....May 4, 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES.—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, for currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts issued payable in gold, currency, or sterling.

For information or plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. R. SEARES, Agent.

SWINAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 11, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, April 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, April 25, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 42 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	32
To Paris	90	To Paris	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Italy, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, May 4.....TRINACRIA	Saturday, April 13.
Saturday, May 11.....AUSTRALIA	Saturday, April 20.
Saturday, May 18.....COLUMBIA	Saturday, April 27.
Saturday, May 25.....EUROPA	Saturday, May 4.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Return excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
UNITED MAIL STEAMSHIPS, SEMAINE
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....NORMAN.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, May 18.
PEREIRE.....DANES.....Saturday, June 1.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA CALIFORNIA CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
JAVA	Wednesday, April 10, 7 A. M.
OSSIA	Wednesday, April 17, 7 A. M.
RUSSIA	Wednesday, April 24, 7 A. M.
CUBA	Wednesday, May 1, 7 A. M.
SCOTIA	Wednesday, May 8, 7 A. M.
CALABRIA	Saturday, April 20, 12 M.
ABYSSINIA	Saturday, April 27, 12 M.
BATAVIA	Saturday, May 4, 12 M.
ALGERIA	Saturday, May 11, 12 M.
PARTHIA	Saturday, May 18, 12 M.

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris $10 gold additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage, $30 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at 32 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 48 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. J. R. Pride, April 10, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....April 24, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Wheeler.....May 1, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Munger.....May 8, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....May 15, at 11½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 43 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND, Captain Kennedy, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, April 20, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Skinner, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave this port on the 1st and 16th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15.—Steamer HIRING STAR, Capt. H. P. Cousins, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. Morris, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla, Mazatlan, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 12.

Steamer ARIZONA will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal st.

F. R. RABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. W. CRAWFORD.....May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WYKE.....June 23

These splendid steamships have no cabins, and carry only one class of passengers, who will find the table equal to that of any first-class steamer. For freight or passage, apply at the office, foot of Wall st., East River.

C. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 1, North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORRIS, April 11.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Mazatlan) April 18.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. R. VAN DEN, April 25.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, April 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 1 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or one lady or gentleman, going to Europe, on the Continent of Europe, who will find the advantage of a courier, should never leave Paris without our services, as invaluable in relieving the traveler from embarrassment of every kind, in the matter of passports, examination and convenience of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are subjected in various parts of the Continent. Competent and worthy couriers and traveling companions may always be obtained, by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THROUGH FLORIDA ROUTE,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULLIET, TUESDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 19 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Wall st.

SEXMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHADWICK, THURSDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 107 Wall st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEERSOR, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNUM, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 4 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 18 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for freight.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 290 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R.,
No. 290 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Dechent.....Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.).Tues., April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Thursday, May 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.).Sat., May 11

For freight or passage apply to

E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 9th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	12 M.
Thursday, 4th	3 P. M.	Friday, 5th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 6th	3 P. M.	Monday, 8th	7 A. M.
Monday, 8th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 9th	7½ A. M.
Tuesday, 9th	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	8 A. M.
Thursday, 11th	3½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	8 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEXIS leave New-York, foot Harrison-st., daily, at 3 P. M., for Perrysburgh, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Steamers leave Haverstraw daily runs to connect with Hudson River Railroad trains.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 60 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 4 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FIRST TRIP FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, landing at Cornwall, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Eopus. The steamer HIGHLAND CORNELL will leave foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, April 9, and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY thereafter.

FOR TROY DIRECT—CITIZENS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY.—Troy, Steamers WINNISIMMET and THOMAS POWELL daily, (Saturday excepted) will leave Pier 48, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad. JOSEPH JENNINGS, Supt.

DESCRIPTION OF NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The steamers ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, of the People's line, commence their regular trips to Albany on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

4.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 26th-st., week days, at 6.10 P. M.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1871, trains will leave Long Island City as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport and Way Stations.
10:30 A. M. Rockaway, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hunting and Northport, Pass Island.
3:00 P. M. Hempstead, Long Beach, Far Rockaway, (through to Greenport on Saturdays).
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Rockaway, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Hempstead.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Bayville, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN
THE SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES,
No. 128 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and Mondays and Saturdays until 9 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
SAM'L HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZULLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 176 8TH-AV., CORNER 19TH-ST.
Interest begins on the 1st of each month. Deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1.
Bank open twelve hours every day—9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JAMES P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 23d-av. and 22d-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
All money deposited on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made now or from the 10th of April draw interest from the 1st of April.
FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. ROBERTS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Chatham-square and No. 61 New Bowery, New-York.
Money deposited now will date interest from the first of next month.
Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

UNION DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 326 and 328 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,519,202 10.
Deposits on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5TH-AV., corr. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid. All sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $4,066,380 76; surplus, $315,026 81.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 2 3d-av., New-York. Opposite Cooper Institute. Chartered 1862.
Deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1.

FINANCIAL.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bond-holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, purchasers to be entitled to the deed of trust, dated Oct. 1, 1868, No. 2 Williams-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to adopt such measures in relation to their bonds as in their judgment will best promote their interest.

W. B. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE K. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

REMAINING $5,000,000

OF THEIR

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, connecting there with the Chicago and Canada Southern, now being built to Chicago, and will thereby form the

SHORTEST TRUNK LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND CHICAGO, or, in other words, will be the SHORTEST LINE in the GREAT LINE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, connecting the GREAT SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS which diverge from Buffalo, Toledo and Chicago.

A branch also runs from St. Thomas to St. Clair where it forms connections with the various roads leading into the lumber and mineral regions of Michigan.

THE MAIN line from Buffalo to the Detroit River is 229 miles long. The branch from St. Thomas to St. Clair is 61 miles, and runs through the great Canada oil region.

OF THE entire line (290 miles) two hundred and twenty miles are graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure. The remaining 70 miles are under contract to be ready for the superstructure early in the Summer.

OF THE 200,000 ties required 200,000 are on hand and the remainder are coming in daily.

SIX CARGOES of iron for the RED TOWN of rails are delivered and paid for, and the balance contracted to be delivered early in the summer, those for the main line being STEEL, all sixty pounds to the yard.

ALL the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment are purchased.

TRACK-LAYING will be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The entire line will be ready for business on or before Dec. 31, 1872.

THE ROAD is being built by the most experienced railroad men of this country, and is confident of a profitable business for it from the day of its opening.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation, between Buffalo and Chicago.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile, and Ninety-six per cent. of the Road IS STRAIGHT.

The Canada Southern (including its branch of 61 miles to St Clair) and the Chicago and Canada Southern, with their light grades, direct alignment, being the shortest route between Buffalo and Chicago, will admit of the most SPEEDY, ECONOMICAL and SAFE transit attainable for both passengers and freight.

The road thus far has been built by cash subscriptions, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered will complete and fully equip it. The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London, or Frankfort.

We have no hesitation in recommending the bonds AS A PERFectly SAFE as well as a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.

ALL TAXES PAID,

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Grand Rapids & Indiana

RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Circulars, with full information, supplied. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,

AND

Oswego City 7s,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

J. H. WILSON, Late U. S. A.
EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Pres't St. L. & S. E. Ry.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 70 William-st., New-York.
No. 1 Sec'd St., St. Louis, Mo.
Report upon, Build, Manage and Equip
RAILWAYS
and Construct Electric secondary connections.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 4, 1872.

THE BONDHOLDERS NAMED IN THE Mortgage of July 1, 1858, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, invite proposals for the sale to them, for the SINKING FUND, of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, or any less amount, of the unmatured bonds of said Company, secured by said mortgage.

Proposals to be addressed as above until 3 P. M. of April 15, 1872.

G. W. CASS,
J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in HUNTER'S POINT, Long Island, on TUESDAY, April 9, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th inst.

MORRIS K. SMITH,
Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Long Island, March 16, 1872.

LOST—BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK, a large Russia leather pocket-book containing Long Island stock, in name of Henry Grant, with power of attorney to Marquand & Hill. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the stock, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

(Signed.) MARQUAND & HILL.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 earned than Government.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

6% AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended by all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,400 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 50 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.

We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS,

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

ILLINOIS

Registered Coupon Bonds,

7 or 8 or 10 per Cent.,

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY THE STATE TREASURER, JANUARY AND JULY.

These bonds will bear the most critical examination as one of the safest and soundest investment securities in market. They comprise the only debt in the State of Illinois, provided for by State taxation.

A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONSOLIDATED ISSUE.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms and conditions under which these Bonds have been issued, that the following numbers have been designated by lot on the 1st instant, to be paid in gold at the Mint-town Gold Coin, on the 1st of July, 1872, after which interest on bonds so designated will cease, viz.:

Series "A."—$1,000 Each.

4	328	432	609	778	978	1194	1413	1642	1858
9	335	433	613	800	979	1196	1418	1647	1864
12	344	434	614	801	995	1201	1419	1649	1869
18	351	437	615	802	1000	1202	1421	1652	1870
22	350	429	618	809	1001	1211	1425	1656	1887
23	352	431	623	848	1008	1213	1426	1661	1889
29	357	432	632	856	1009	1217	1429	1670	1874
35	360	439	643	860	1015	1218	1430	1671	1896
39	361	451	649	894	1038	1219	1436	1682	1898
53	363	453	650	898	1039	1220	1442	1684	1899
58	373	454	659	833	1045	1223	1445	1689	1895
59	374	455	660	845	1046	1224	1446	1690	1906
71	374	459	663	840	1047	1230	1452	1691	1904
74	373	464	664	841	1049	1238	1456	1694	1907
75	384	467	665	842	1051	1237	1459	1699	1909
77	385	469	675	846	1052	1239	1461	1700	1910
81	388	483	676	849	1058	1247	1465	1703	1913
86	394	489	673	850	1055	1248	1470	1703	1919
92	391	479	687	872	1071	1271	1476	1707	1923
93	393	480	688	873	1072	1273	1477	1708	1927
99	399	494	694	873	1079	1279	1478	1712	1929
99	400	498	695	874	1081	1287	1487	1725	1931
100	401	504	690	878	1090	1303	1489	1728	1930
101	402	505	697	879	1091	1308	1492	1731	1932
108	408	508	698	890	1094	1309	1508	1732	1940
113	410	510	695	897	1103	1313	1510	1733	1940
117	428	516	698	899	1107	1314	1516	1735	1951
121	429	517	700	900	1108	1317	1517	1736	1952
145	423	534	701	903	1111	1318	1520	1740	1953
149	426	539	705	908	1115	1323	1533	1755	1964
152	430	542	711	905	1116	1327	1537	1757	1960
156	431	548	713	912	1120	1340	1544	1763	1971
157	434	527	714	913	1126	1341	1545	1764	1976
162	435	529	718	919	1129	1345	1547	1773	1976
168	438	544	718	920	1134	1346	1550	1779	1980
170	444	550	719	921	1138	1360	1550	1785	1985
171	445	552	723	923	1141	1363	1559	1787	1987
172	453	555	726	930	1154	1368	1564	1791	1990
173	453	556	737	931	1158	1370	1570	1805	2005
176	460	559	739	942	1163	1371	1579	1807	2012
177	461	560	740	944	1165	1377	1581	1812	2015
187	463	571	742	954	1166	1377	1583	1816	2048
188	471	573	745	958	1170	1378	1593	1827	2026
190	473	576	746	962	1172	1382	1603	1834	2050
192	474	581	747	963	1176	1386	1607	1838	2056
193	475	583	753	967	1179	1387	1611	1844	2057
201	396	590	757	969	1185	1388	1614	1849	2062
214	503	591	758	968	1189	1389	1627	1846	2066
217	499	592	760	971	1187	1403	1629	1847	2069
218	498	593	761	972	1188	1404	1632	1849	2070
223	419	598	762	973	1189	1407	1635	1850	2077
227	431	600	774	977	1191	1408	1641	1853	

Series "B."—$500 Each.

5002	5003	5012	5033	5044	5054	5081	5079	5104	
5003	5010	5016	5035	5045	5062	5067	5095	5092	
5006	5011	5026	5041	5052	5064	5076	5103		

Payment of the above Bonds will be effected on and after the 1st of July next, on surrender of the Bonds, in the City of New-York, at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1872.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BOSTON AND 16 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class investment securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1879 AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ONLY, $6,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE

THE SABBATH.

Another Dull and Wet Day in the City Yesterday.

Average Attendance at the Churches—Dedication of St. Alphonsus'—Services by Dr. Bellows, Dr. Osgood and Dr. Foss.

Yesterday was a repetition of the preceding Sunday with the trifling difference that the rain was warm instead of cold. To the great swarm of toilers longing for a visit to the Central Park this fact was but a poor consolation. The capricious sprite that rules the weather has been untoward. Four Sundays out of five the rains have descended in a most unpleasant manner, and on the solitary Sunday when it did not rain, it was so cold that its brightness was hardly a sufficient temptation to leave the warmth of the domestic fireside. Yesterday's rain was more provoking than any other, because the past days had been so completely redolent of Spring, and Saturday evening, especially, had been so warm and genial that everybody was out promenading, and all went to bed in the full expectation of golden weather. But alas for human hopes! Instead of the brilliant blue sky and the wandering cloud islands, the eyes of unhappy risers were shocked by gloomy gray clouds that completely hid the sun, and their ears were tortured by the patter, patter of the rain upon the windows. It is some consolation to know that these rains are a necessity, for nothing else would melt the deep snows and warm the earth, which was frozen very deep down during the severe Winter.

Dr. Osgood's Address to Young Men at St. Peter's Church.

Rev. Dr. Osgood delivered an address to young men, last evening, at St. Peter's Church, taking for his text the seventh chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, seventeenth verse: "As the Lord hath called every one, so let him walk." He commenced by contrasting the opinions of the ancients with those of the young men of today, who think they have only to make a fortune in this life, and do not consider they have a calling in the Kingdom of God. All have a vocation from God, being just as much called to be true to their position as St. Paul was. Every one is called to be something. Everything God has made presents the mark of a purpose. Diffidence is not a very general fault with young people now, the great fault with them being that they are not as anxious to be something as to seem so. The preacher exhorted young men to be above the spirit of the time, and not shirkers; but to estimate the dignity of their lives by their fidelity to their own position, and unite force of character and self-reliance within the Divine dispensation; to be true to themselves, and be content with what God has given them, without coveting the gifts extended to others. If by the providence of God the illustrious dead had been called to great positions, so can we by the right use of our talents do good in our sphere. Among gifts he placed especial value on that of tending to the sick, and eulogized the brotherhoods and sisterhoods which had been formed for that object. A large proportion of young men fail in life because they ask for that comparative ease in the beginning which should be the reward of years of labor and the crown of a useful work. While not under-valuing the importance of physical qualities, the speaker maintained that the moral and spiritual is the chief end of our being. Alluding to the relation which should exist between man and woman, he condemned in scathing terms the loose opinions which were being enunciated in the present day. Loyalty, he urged, should actuate young men in the relations of life. When the necessity of religion is acknowledged, the people will be more prosperous. He attributed the prosperity of England to the circumstance that religion is part of the household and national feeling, and pervades all classes of society, and he knew no reason why young Americans should not recognize the God of the family and the nation, as well as the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob.

Rev. Cyrus D. Foss on Christian Work in Cities.

Last evening Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., delivered an address in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, on the "Christian Work in Cities." In the course of his remarks he said, that the progress of the Christian Church in large cities is much slower in the present day than it was forty years ago, and surrounded by so many evils and drawbacks, the wonder is how she manages to hold herself against her adversaries. A clergyman of the Church of England has lately published a book, which is a perfect wail, lamenting the present state of Christianity in English cities. In 1811, there was only one city, London, with a population of over 100,000, now there are fourteen. In the same year there were only fifty-one towns with a population of over 10,000; now there are 165. Such is the increase of population in the towns, but in the agricultural districts it has decreased, modern inventions principally being the cause of the latter. And in all these large places vice and wickedness have increased to an astonishing extent. The writer further states that he has visited several large towns and cities at home and abroad, but he never saw types of humanity in so degraded a form as in some parts of London. There are quarters in this great metropolis where even policemen dare not walk through after nightfall; quarters where there is crime in every house, and these places are side by side with the most elegant parts of the city, as our Broadway is within a stone's throw of the Five Points. In Edinburgh, the British Athens, the poor are cooped up in horrid lairs, more like wild beasts than human beings, not even having a dog to lick their sores. In the mining districts of England known as the "Black Country" are men and women more ignorant than the heathen, who never heard the name of Jesus Christ mentioned in their lives. In the prison of Preston there were 1,636 prisoners. Of this number 846 were ignorant of the Lord's name, 997 did not know the name of the Queen, 1,000 could not name the months of the year, and 497 could not count 100. Such facts are startling, especially coming to us from Christian England. In our own cities, said he, crime is on the increase, and, it is feared, will soon have the upper hand of Christianity. But we have one way to conquer the sin and evil. Men are not born thieves. It, therefore, remains for us to gather in the children and make Christians of them, and if this can be done in every district, crime will not be known; children's institutions have always met with great success. If we all work hard and bring in the children to Christ, the next generation may be a Christian too, and the present sources or fountains of crime will be dried up.

Farewell Address of the Retiring Pastor of the Seventh-Street Church.

Rev. C. Backman, of the Seventh-street M. E. Church, last evening took a farewell of the congregation over which he has been pastor for nearly three years. Entering upon the duties as he did at a time when it was feared the congregation would be broken up, it was, he said, a source of great pleasure to him that he was enabled to report favorably of the success of his mission. Not only was the church now free from debt, but there was also a small balance in the treasury. The membership had increased during the past year from 293 to 322, with thirty-two additional probationary members. The congregation had, during the past year, contributed, in addition to defraying the expenses of the church, $11,337 18 for purely benevolent objects. As a Church, the minister believed the members were harmonious and united, and he closed his discourse, which was based upon the text, Acts xx., 32: "and now I commend you to God, and the word of His grace," &c., with an admonition to the young and old to support the new minister who should be sent to them by the Conference. The address was spoken with much feeling, and at its close the choir sang the farewell hymn, "When shall we Meet Again?" After the services a large portion of the congregation remained behind to give their pastor a farewell shake of the hand. The Conference, which meets at Bridgeport on Wednesday next, will at that time assign the minister who is to succeed Mr. Backman.

Dr. Bellows on the Fine Arts and Music as a Moral and Refining Influence.

Rev. Dr. Bellows delivered an interesting discourse last evening at All Souls' Church, having for his theme, "The Fine Arts and Especially Music as a Moral and Refining Influence." The text selected was a portion of the second verse of the third chapter of Acts, "The Gate of the Temple which is Called Beautiful." Dr. Bellows remarked that the present time is peculiarly auspicious for commenting upon a topic, which, although it may have little to do with the text, must prove interesting to those who keep pace with the public sentiment which demands that museums, art galleries, public libraries and those institutions which tend to refine the taste and improve the mind be kept open upon the Lord's day. It is not for a single man, even a divine, to decide what is proper, but for public opinion, regulated by a timely regard for religion, to take the initiative and bear the responsibility of the action which criticism compels. The public must ever be the real critics, whether of music, sculpture, painting or poetry. An artist may not be the best critic of a portrait. He may err by paying too close attention to minor particulars. It is not necessary to see a picture that the nose should run into the canvas. Rather may the beauties be the better seen by observation from a distance. Neither is music to be criticised entirely by a close attention to the scale and bars. The sculptor is likely to only point out minor defects or beauties in the marble statues. The poet, while scanning lines of verse, looks only to the metre. The real critics are the people, for their wants cause the production of the statue, or painting, or Epic, and they alone can decide whether it be acceptable. The real value of works of art, then, depends upon the broad and comprehensive judgment of the public. Art has always been the reflection of the sentiment of the age. Raphael painted to represent the out-growth of creeds and loves, hates and sorrows, of his time. The religious sensibilities of the age found a fit exponent in his hand. As great mountains seldom stand in plains by themselves, but are the outcropping of mountainous districts, so are these great master minds the growth of ages when popular thought supported them. Poetry is the father of arts. The exquisite creations of Homer have descended to us from a time so far distant that the very personage seems almost a myth. The most brilliant epics in existence have been written by those between whose existence and ours dozens of centuries have rolled. Poetry has gone backward. Like every other art, it has been developed by the sentiment of the age and the times upon earnestness of purpose and a common aim, fused enmity and discord and rebellion, and throwing out the slack evolved, the best of all thoughts, having passed, the era of poetry has also departed, and like the shell from the sea which still retains its prismatic colors and a hollow echo, but which has been taken away from the sea nothing but emptiness remains. Music is the most modern of all arts, and all others have been concentrated in her. Like Laura Bridgman's sense of touch, the loss of the other senses serve to make one the more acute. Music has been of slower development than other arts, being dependent upon perfection of mechanism. The other arts depend on two senses—music on one. All musical instruments are of comparatively recent invention. Few have been a hundred years in use. The piano of perfect construction has been but fifty years in use. The rude instruments of Judea, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt would drive the musically-inclined of the present day mad with their discord. The first period in which music began to be noticed as an art was between the years 370 and 700. During that time little progress was made toward cultivation. From 700 to 1600 formed another era, in which some little advance was made, but it was not until Handel united the Italian with German music that anything toward perfection was arrived at. Then a long list of musicians followed in close succession, and speedily raised the art to the dignity to which it is justly entitled. Mozart, the most melodious of musicians; Schubert, the most emotional; Beethoven, whose love for eternal beauty is the distinguished feature of his productions; Mendelssohn, a marvel of sweetness; all these form a brilliant galaxy, and are the exponents of the ages in which they moved. But the future of music is not yet reached. The motto is still onward. Music is not instructive; it appeals to the emotions. We must not harness Pegasus to the plow. Offenbach may ensnare with sensual strains, but the influence of well-selected music cannot be hurtful. Especially is it a powerful ally to religion.

Rev. Robert Collyer in Brooklyn.

About 2,500 persons were present last evening at the Academy of Music to hear Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, discourse on the social aspects of Christianity. His text was Acts the fourth chapter and thirty-second verse—"The multitude of them that believed were all of one heart and one soul; neither said any of them that the things he possessed were his own."

Papal Infallibility—Sermon by Rev. J. C. Meserve, of Brooklyn.

Rev. J. C. Meserve, pastor of the State-street Congregational Church, Brooklyn, delivered, last evening, the third of a series of discourses upon the Roman Catholic Church, his special topic for the occasion being the doctrine of Papal infallibility. The text was taken from the first three verses of First Peter, chapter five, the spirit of which, the speaker said, is by universal acknowledgment disobeyed by all the Popes of the Roman Church. The Church of Rome is today the only absolute monarchy existing among Christian nations, and it is managed solely by the Jesuits. When, on Sept. 8, 1869, there assembled at the Grand Council of the Vatican 767 Bishops from all parts of the world, brought together by the Pope's mandate to do homage to him, the important business they were to transact was prepared by the Jesuits and not by the Church. The reverend speaker recognized a vital distinction between the Roman Church and the Papists. While the former has the Church for its watchword, the latter is incessantly struggling for the supremacy of the Pope. The Jesuits go to the profane length of denominating the Pope the Vice-God. The Pope is to them what Christ would be were he still on the earth. According to their own statements, if the Pope is fallible, the profession of faith in the Church rests upon a frail foundation, for it is impossible to accept the doctrine of Papal supremacy and not accept that of Papal infallibility. Mr. Meserve then proceeded to demonstrate that the doctrine had neither scriptural nor historical foundation. Its only assumed foundation is a remark made by Christ to Peter promising to strengthen his faith, which was first in the year 680 applied by their Pope to the successors of Peter to shield his predecessor, Pope Honorius, from the charge of teaching heresy. The first ecclesiastical writer that gave a whole chapter to the Pope was Thomas Aquinas, in 1274. The doctrine is more generally accepted in the United States than in any other country, and this point was promised to be considered by the speaker next Sunday evening.

Dedication of the Redemptorist Fathers' Church of St. Alphonsus.

The new Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, commenced little over a year ago by the Redemptorist Fathers in South Fifth-avenue, near Canal-street, was solemnly dedicated yesterday by the Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese, at 10½ A. M. The adjoining streets were filled with residents of the locality and delegations from the German Catholic up-town churches, and over a forest of umbrellas were borne aloft the flags of America, Ireland and Prussia, the Papal and numerous banners of the religious confraternities. A brass band performed outside the church gates. The Independent Rifle Corps, (German,) from Third-street, and a company of pioneers, in blue jackets and Prussian helmets, formed two lines, between which the confraternities marched into the church and took their places. The pews are intended to seat 2,500 persons, but there were many more present.

The church is of the Romanesque order. It is built of brick, faced with Ohio brown stone, and the total outlay on it is estimated at $275,000, all of which is to be paid from weekly subscriptions by the parishioners. It is scarcely surpassed in beauty of its interior by any church in the City. The altar was imported from Munich at a cost of $12,000 in gold. It is a magnificent piece of workmanship, with massive dome overhead, and elegantly designed pillars of green marble, with gilt capitals. The altar is gilt all over, save where the painted statues of saints occupy niches. Around the church are the "stations" representing the Passion. These also were purchased in Munich, and cost $1,600. They are different from those in the other Catholic churches of the City, for instead of being paintings or engravings, they are carvings, the figures in full relief and colored. The organ was built in Boston and cost $15,000. Prof. Beuer performed on it an overture from "Stradella," after which the procession entered from the outer door of the church chanting the Litany of the Saints. First came acolytes with a silver crucifix and lighted tapers, then the clergy, and finally Archbishop McCloskey, with his attendant priests, namely, Rev. Father Starrs as assistant; Rev. Father Tetemmers, as deacon; Rev. Father Cronenberg, sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Werth, of the Church of the Redeemer, Third-street, director of ceremonies. After the usual prayer, the procession again set out and made the circuit of the church, the Archbishop sprinkling holy water at either side as he moved along. Then they returned to the chancel, and the Archbishop assumed his mitre and cope, put on the "biretta," and sat in his Archiepiscopal chair at the left side of the high altar. Another procession then issued from the vestry, consisting of Bishop Persico, of Savannah, who was celebrant of the High Mass; Rev. Father Freetag, assistant priest; Rev. Father Shadler, deacon, and Rev. Father Oberle, sub-deacon, together with a number of acolytes in soutane and surplice, and bearing lighted tapers. The space inside the rails was filled with clergymen, among whom were Rev. Dr. McGlynn; Rev. Fathers Healy, Quin, Frie, Gross, Snett, Seaw, and Hespeline. During the musical portion of the service, the officiating prelate sat in a chair facing the congregation, at the right side of the altar. The orchestra consisted of thirty pieces, including violins, the performers being volunteers from the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Frederick Brewer, organist to the Church of the Nativity, was director, and Mr. Liebels leader. The soloists were: Mrs. Kalmis, soprano; Miss Holbrook, alto; Mr. Amsed, tenor; and Mr. Stauld, basso. The chorus consisted of twenty-eight voices. The mass was from Andre, in F flat. At the offertory was performed the "Tecum Principium," from Schidemayer, and at the close of the mass "The Heavens are Telling." After the Gospel was chanted in Latin by the deacon, Rev. Joseph Henning, of St. Louis, ascended the pulpit and preached an English sermon. A sermon in German was then delivered by Rev. Wm. Lowekamp, of Philadelphia, and the Archbishop delivered an address at the close of the services.

The Counterfeit Money Swindle Again.

Yesterday Inspector George W. Dilks received a communication from the Chief of Police of St. Louis, which sets forth that several inhabitants of that city have been much annoyed of late by letters or circulars, signed Sidney Messenger, corner of Broadway and John-street, New-York City, offering to sell "counterfeit greenbacks" at the rate of $1,000 for $75. The writer of this communication has the audacity to say in a postscript, "For my integrity I refer you to the Masonic fraternity, of which I am an old member."

MAZZINI.

Last Days of the Agitator—His Illness and Death—The Funeral Honors.

Pisa (March 14) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

What a strange revenge time has worked upon Mazzini! There is a ghastly irony in the arch-conspirator, whose feverish, restless life was spent in exile and proscription, being permitted to pass away at last in the dullest street of the quietest city of his native land. The man who, for more than forty years, has been hunted down in every country where he has sought refuge—who nowhere in Europe, save in England alone, has ever found rest for the sole of his foot—has died in utter obscurity, under the ægis of the very Government which he perpetually strove to subvert. The mystery in which he had wrapped himself as with a garment all his life continued to envelope him up to the moment when death, that dark dispeller of darkness, broke all the seals of his secrecy. On the day of his death the good people of Pisa learned for the first time that Mazzini had long lived among them; and even those who ought to know best could not make up their minds in which of two reports to believe—whether he arrived here last month, or whether he had been since November within their famous walls. The fact is that he first came in February of last year, and remained till August, returning from Switzerland with the first frosts of November. The authorities, doubtless, knew perfectly well who the *soi-disant* Englishman was, who spent all his days in study and all his evenings in the company of the self-same small family circle. But they were too glad to let him alone. It is not for the first time that they have winked at his presence. The chief difficulty of the Italian Government has been, not to find and seize him, but to find and not to molest him. It is reported that on one occasion the Neapolitan police put the Government into much perturbation by telegraphing that it was "impossible to avoid arresting Mazzini." On another occasion—it was in 1857, after the notorious affair at Genoa—of the whereabouts of the instigator of the mad attempt being two well known, the house of the Marchese Pareto, where Mazzini was staying, was surrounded by the police, and a large military force in attendance, made a portentous show. The Questor, an old school-fellow of Mazzini, formally demanded admittance in the King's name, when the door was opened by none other than Mazzini himself, disguised as a servant. The Questor asks to speak to the Marquis, and is forthwith introduced by the obsequious flunkey. Did the Questor recognize his old friend? On this point rumor for once is uncertain; but history writes that diligent search was made throughout the house; that nothing was found but a stove full of ashes, the remains of papers just burnt; that the Marquis was carried off by the police in his carriage to make certain depositions, which meant nothing; and that the servant was left; and if they had taken Mazzini—the dreamer who gave the first impulse toward that United Italy which King and Government and people were alike striving to attain—what could they have done with him? In like manner he was suffered to remain in inoffensive quiet at Pisa. Dangerous though some timorous officials deemed him to be, the Government knew full well that he would be far more dangerous as a captive than as a freeman.

So complete was the incognito of Mazzini to the outer world—well known though he was to the authorities—that even the doctor who attended him in his last illness did not know his patient. One day he expressed his surprise at the old English merchant speaking such pure Italian, when the sick man, placing his thin hands on his adviser's shoulder, said, with much emotion, "But I am an Italian, I am a Ligurian, and I love Italy; only, alas, I have lived for forty years in England. On the day of the funeral procession the landlady of the house where he at one time lived in Pisa learned for the first time that Dr. Brown was no other than the redoubtable Mazzini, and she refused to believe it. "Why, he was so gentle and kind," the poor woman cried, "and he would chat with me for an hour together." His home consisted of a few simply-furnished rooms at No. 38 in the Via della Maddalena; his long, solitary days were passed in reading, writing, and incessantly smoking, while his evenings were spent with the Rosellis. Last month he was seized with a bronchial affection which lasted five days, and which the doctor feared would seriously injure his lungs. On his recovery he was taken into the special care of his best friends; but though his life was henceforth somewhat less solitary, it was not less hardworking. On the Wednesday before his death he had a long conversation with Cuneo, and an interview with the venerable Enrico Mayer. In the evening he wrote an article for the *Unita Italiana*, on Renan's book, *La Réforme Intellectuelle et Morale de la France*, which has since appeared and which displays the master's hand in all its nervous power. This was his last work. Though he felt ill he did not send for the doctor—who came, however, the following morning, and found so much pulmonary congestion that he advised a consultation. To this end Dr. Minati, Professor at the University of Pisa, was called in, and as the result of the conference the case was pronounced all but hopeless. On the 9th inst., the patient's brain was slightly affected; the incessant smoker fancied that he was enjoying his favorite nepenthe, and he moved his wan fingers to and fro, as though he were putting a cigar to his lips and taking it away. On Sunday, his death-day, he quite recovered the use of his faculties, but the knowledge of his state did not in the least affect his serenity of mind. A few minutes before 2 P. M. he made a sign that he wished to speak to the doctor, who was in the adjoining room. He held out his hand, attempted to utter something; his head sank on the pillow. The restless spirit had passed peacefully away.

On the following day the body was visited by a few of the true friends who had revered the spirit by which it had been animated. The room in which Mazzini died is on the second floor, and looks into one of those small gardens sparsely spotted with miserable, woebegone shrubs, dear to the Italian taste. The windows look to the south, and thus fulfil the first requisite for an invalid. The body lay on the bed, the blue and white stripes of the shirt staring out of the sheets; the stern lines of the much-enduring face were softened by that wondrous ineffable calm which follows the first light finger-touch of death. He looked, as some one has well remarked, like a great thinker who had fallen asleep, wearied only by the workings of his active brain. On Monday friends from a distance, such as Corte, Campanella and Saffi, had begun to arrive even before the news of Mazzini's death had begun to creep along the sleepy ways of this city of the dead, to take their last look at the pale lineaments they had known so well. Presently came a telegram from the Podesta of Genoa, expressed in that curt, abbreviated, economical, truncated form, which seems so ghastly when death is in question, directing that "body Mazzini" should be "put metal coffin" and kept in readiness for transport to his native city. The next day we heard that at the Teatro Nationale of Bologna a public meeting had been held, under the presidency of the astronomer Filopanti, in honor of the defunct; and that in the National Parliament of Rome a motion had been passed expressing the grief of the nation at the death of the "Apostle of Italian Unity." Then came news of meetings of all sorts of associations in all the cities of the Peninsula, telling of sorrow for the departure, of triumph for the fame, of him who had "gone to join the majority." Meanwhile, anecdotes began to circulate—many of which, whatever the amount of truth that may lurk in them, are eminently characteristic. Latterly the agitator talked rarely about politics, even to his most intimate friends. Occasionally, however, he would break out into anathemas against the "International;" his eyes would then flash fire, and he would use strong language against Ledru Rollin, Quinet, *e tutti quanti*, who, he would say, "might have saved France, but who, by mere inaction, had abandoned her to the mercy of the most pernicious of impossible delusions."

The body was embalmed by Prof. Gorini, who applied his new device for preserving the flesh in a soft condition. The remains then lay in state, if I may use such a word in this case, in a small room on the ground floor of the Casa Roselli; on the breast was placed a tricolor ribbon, and on the pillow, above the pale, worn face, lay a wreath of laurel. The corpse was fastened in a metal coffin, into which a piece of glass had been inserted so that the features can be seen, with the idea of exhibiting the remains on the anniversary of his death. The face has been photographed by Alinari, who has also taken an impression in plaster of the head. Today the remains have been borne in state to the old railway station outside the Porta Nuova, so that the procession has passed throughout the length of this usually deserted city, not deserted today, however, for, although it has rained incessantly, the wide streets have been filled with crowds. The long rows of ghastly, untenanted palaces have been repopulated for the day, and almost every window has held out some sign of mourning. The coffin was borne on a simple car, at the sides of which walked Saffi, Campanella, Fabrizi, Nathan, Beriani, Quadrio, a student and a working man. On the coffin lay a wreath, with the inscription, "The Americans to Mazzini," presented by the Consular representatives of the New World. The procession consisted of veterans of the national battles and deputations from the political associations of all neighboring cities. The most perfect order was maintained, and there was no display of military force. All the stories, indeed, of soldiers being kept under arms in various cities in anticipation of an outbreak I believe to be wholly unfounded; and I am bound to note a special instance of good taste and delicate feeling on the part of the authorities. Although this is the birthday of the King and of his eldest son, the public buildings of Pisa were unadorned by the national banner.

The Reform at Newtown, Long Island.

Last night, at Newtown, Oliver Crooks, the man legislated into office of Tax Collector for four years by a special act of the Legislature of 1871, was arrested on a warrant as accessory to the attack of Flaherty, and an indictment will probably be found by the Grand Jury, which sets today, at the Queens County Court-house. Other complaints will be made against him. One being the collection of $187 86, a tax on property which was not on the tax-roll, and appropriating the money to his own use. The same complaint will be made against Collector McGowan, who received $380 50, ostensibly a tax on twenty-nine acres of land, which had been overlooked by the Assessor. No record of having received the moneys are on the books of either of these men. Other parties charge that payments have been made the same way, and it is estimated that from $10,000 to $30,000 has been annually collected on fraudulent warrants, the officers also appropriating that money to their own use. Special assessments have been also made by the Ring officials upon property which they claim has been benefited by the opening of Grand-street and the Grand-street Assessment act, which has been collected and unaccounted for. It is claimed by the Reform Association that at least three times more property has been assessed than could legally have been done, three-quarters of the proceeds of which has found its way into the pockets of the Ring thieves. A most searching inquiry is now being made by the officers of the Association into the matter of unpaid taxes, which it is thought will bring to light a most thorough system of gigantic frauds by which the Ring have annually appropriated from $10,000 to $20,000.

AQUATICS.

A Medical Authority on University Races.

The London *Lancet* says: "The long series of victories won by Oxford over Cambridge in the yearly aquatic encounter from Putney to Mortlake seems likely to shift to her patient and plucky antagonist, whose success on the last three occasions has been as deserved as, for the sake of wholesome rivalry in a truly national sport, it was desirable. The inevitable result of this change of fortune will be to make Oxford redouble her efforts to recover and Cambridge her exertions to retain the superiority which has been lost and won. Training on both sides will be practiced with increased system and severity, until its conditions, already trying enough to the strongest oarsman, may be pushed in even his case to dangerous excess. Warnings given some years ago must, therefore, be repeated with emphasis, and both trainer and pupil be made to understand that it is less the immediate than the remote consequences of over-discipline and over-strain which have to be guarded against. Cases, doubtless, have occurred in which a regimen abruptly adopted, with particular reference to the impending claims on 'muscle' and 'wind,' has proved mischievous to the subject's health; indeed, the recent breakdown of some two or three of the originally selected oarsmen on either side may, in part at least, be ascribed to the shock thus given to previous habit. Neither can the repeated spurts put on during the varied fortunes of the race be always answered without injury, immediate or remote, to the contending crews, whose voluntary muscles must necessarily overdraw on the reserve force of the non-voluntary till the heart's action becomes irregular, and the beginnings of mitral or even aortic insufficiency are laid. But the ultimate effects of such strain on the constitution, insidious and rarely till after-life perceptible though they be, cannot but be more or less injurious. Professional water men, as a rule, are not long-lived; the death of the English champion last Autumn in Canadian waters being the natural *finis* to courses of over-training and over-exertion in a man young and strong indeed, but belonging to the neuro-sanguineous diathesis. Our University youth, however, who of course have no intention of making aquatic sports the business of their lives, are at a disadvantage unknown to professionals. Their transitions from a life of comparative ease to one of stern discipline, and again their relapses from the latter to the former condition, are too far between and too strongly contrasted to conduce to continued soundness of constitution. A day or two suffice to make an oarsman of the Tyne or the Thames as 'hard' as may be necessary; and even the test of the final struggle leaves him little distressed. But weeks or even months are required before, by a constant process of sifting, an Oxford or a Cambridge crew can be brought up to the requisite standard of staying power; and scarcely have they retired from the contest into studious, or at least academic, life when the newly-imposed habit is changed for the old one, and intellectual strain to make up for time lost to the schools is added to the sufficiently mischievous relapse from athletic to customary regimen. We have no wish to push these considerations too far; but they undoubtedly must be duly weighed if University sports in general, and the annual boat race in particular, are not to usurp a place in academic life prejudicial, not only to the *genius loci*, but to the physical as well as moral development of their votaries."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to the purser of the Havana steam-ship *Missouri* for favors.

Early yesterday morning an unknown man jumped off the pier at the foot of West Forty-sixth-street and was drowned.

Early yesterday morning a thief abandoned a dark bay mare in Essex-street. It was taken in charge by the Police.

The anniversary dinner of St. George's Society of this City, will take place on the 23d inst., St. George's Day, at Delmonico's.

The unknown man who was found unconscious in the hallway of No. 235 Stanton-street, on the 4th inst., died yesterday in Bellevue.

Patrick W. Malone, aged three, yesterday fell from a fifth story window at No. 326 First-avenue, to the pavement, dying soon afterward.

James Hamel, who was injured by falling on a spiked railing in Twenty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, on the 4th inst., died at Bellevue yesterday.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Wm. Corey was committed for stealing a pair of $150 diamond ear-rings from Mary Ann Blakely, of No. 419 West Forty-seventh-street. He sold them for $10.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body of Paul Schaeffer, aged twenty one, who died in the Charity Hospital from the effects of an accidental fall while repairing some windows at the Hospital a few days since.

John Galvin, of No. 128 Clinton-place, yesterday morning stabbed Frank Gomez, of No. 225 Centre-street, in the right side inflicting a severe wound, during a quarrel about a dissolute woman in Grand-street, near Wooster. Galvin was arrested.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroner's office, yesterday; Nathaniel Plille, aged thirty-five, a clerk at No. 79 Catherine-street; Margaret Humphreys, aged forty-five, at No. 284 Rivington-street, and Jacob Keiser, aged nine, at No. 249 Second-street.

The steam-ship *Donau*, from Bremen on March 23 and Southampton on March 26, reached this port early yesterday morning. Last evening the steam-ship *Republic*, from Liverpool on March 28 and Queenstown on March 29, arrived at her dock. The mail news is further by five days than that already at hand.

Michael McMahon, a middle-aged man, residing at No. 62 Lewis-street, was found by Officer Magann, of the Thirteenth Precinct, at his residence yesterday, suffering from a severe scalp-wound, which he says he received from a slung-shot in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A, at the hands of some unknown person.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association, Messrs. William Alexander, Nelson Mott, Charles A. DuMoulin, Edward De Lacey, John Cooper, Jr., Henry Wooley, John D. Byrnes, Wm. H. Moore, Jr., Henry Kayler and George Wills, Jr., were elected delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee.

Early yesterday a fire occurred on the third floor of a three-story brick building, No. 16 Leonard-street, occupied by John Adams as a colored boarding-house. Two of the boarders, George Thompson, aged twenty-four, and Richard Overton, aged thirty-three, were severely burnt about the head and arms. They were sent to the Park Hospital. The building is damaged to the extent of $500, but is fully insured.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Henry Scholes, of No. 119 Bedford-avenue, was robbed of $650, which he had just drawn from the bank. Three men jostled against him and immediately after he discovered the robbery. One of the thieves, James Davis, was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

A largely-attended meeting of the Newtown Reform Association was held, on Saturday evening, to rejoice over the great victory achieved over the Newtown Ring on Tuesday last.

A meeting of the friends of Mayor Dimars, together with the other officials of Long Island City whose term expires with the inauguration of the new Mayor, was held, last night, to take action in relation to the attempt to indict the Mayor on a charge of fraud. It is understood that counter-charges will be made.

On Friday evening, Dr. Wright, an old and respected citizen of Newtown, was attacked and badly beaten, by persons supposed to be in the interest of the Ring, while on his way home. The ruffians acknowledged that they had attacked the wrong man, saying they mistook him for one of the officers of the Reform Association.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Treasurer of the village of Edgewater has advertised 450 houses and lots for sale for unpaid taxes.

The Teachers' Institute of Richmond County will open today at the Gore-street Public School, Stapleton.

SEBASTOPOL.

The Defenses of the New-Born City.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 18th ult., says: "Some important resolutions with regard to the re-equipment of Sebastopol were taken the other day, at a sitting of the Committee of Ministers, under the presidency of the Emperor. The plan prepared for the above purpose, by a special commission, was approved in all points by the Committee; and a local commission, sitting at Sebastopol, is to make further inquiries as to the best mode of carrying out the details. In order to avoid possible alarms in Western Europe, it was decided that the commercial advantages of restoring Sebastopol should be brought as much as possible into prominence. The Press has, consequently, been instructed to explain that the real object of the measure is to convert Sebastopol into an emporium for Russian trade, and that the new fortifications are to be made subsidiary to that object. The proposed system of fortification is quite new, being based on the experiences obtained during the Crimean war, and on the advantages afforded by the construction of railways. It is not confined to the defense of Sebastopol alone; the whole of the Chersonese peninsula is to be so protected by a circle of exposed forts and coast batteries as to make the landing of hostile troops at any point on the coast a matter of considerable difficulty. Sebastopol would thus form only the last line of defense, and its harbor is to be made large enough to give a secure shelter to the whole of the Russian navy and mercantile marine in case of need. Other changes are being made in the army department; the present military districts are to be abolished, and the whole army will in future be divided into twelve corps—one of the Guards, one of the Grenadiers, and eleven corps d'armé. The artillery brigades, too, are to be strengthened by the addition of fifth batteries. All these preparations—especially those relating to Sebastopol—doubtless show great activity, but there is nothing menacing in them at present, for a long time must elapse before they can be carried out. The Russian *Chauvinistes* are of course only too ready to discount such projects, though as yet they exist on paper only. Thus the *Exchange Gazette* of this city (the organ of Gen. Fadieyeff) threatens Hungary with the anger of Russia, if she will not behave better to some Ruthenians in the Carpathians, whom the *Gazette* claims as 'Hungarian Russians,' and 'a part of the Russian nation.' Russia, it says, has played the part of looker-on long enough, and now has her hands free to act abroad as she pleases. And all this about a few Ruthenian villagers that nobody ever heard of before, and who have not even been unearthed by the Slavonic papers in Austro-Hungary, which are usually quick enough to hunt up a grievance against the Government."

Havana Weekly Market.

Havana, April 6.—Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 317,500 boxes and 23,000 hhds. Receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 62,500 boxes and 6,100 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 25,600 boxes and 3,460 hhds., including 13,500 boxes and 3,300 hhds. to the United States. Market active but prices unchanged. Molasses active, owing to favorable foreign advices. Bacon quiet at $12 50@$13 50 ₱ cwt. Butter dull. Flour, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Hams active; American Salted, $16@$18 ₱ quintal; American Sugar-cured, $19 50@$21 50 ₱ quintal. Lard in fair demand; in kegs, $15@$15 25 ₱ quintal; in tins, $17 25 @$19 ₱ quintal. Potatoes dull at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow quiet at $13 25 ₱ quintal. Wax active. Honey firm. Coal-oil firmer; in tins, 4¼ reals ₱ gallon. Lumber—White Pine, $37 50 ₱ thousand; Pitch Pine, $34@$36 ₱ thousand. Shooks dull; Box, 8¼@9¼ reals. Hogshead, 19@21 reals. Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50. Hoops, Long Shaved, $45@$47 ₱ thousand; Short Shaved, $35@$37 ₱ thousand. Naval Stores unchanged. Freights—To northern and southern ports in the United States ₱ box of Sugar, $1 37½@$1 50; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $6 75@$7; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $4 25@$5; to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton. Exchange quiet; on United States 60 days currency, 10½ discount; Short Sight par @1 premium; 60 days Gold, 9@9½ premium; Short Sight, 11@11½ premium; on London, 23@24 premium; on Paris, 9@9½ premium.

[Advertisement.]

Castoria is certain to operate. It does not nauseate or gripe like castor-oil, but is pleasant to take, digests the food, regulates the bowels, and causes natural sleep. It is equally adapted to adults and infants. We warrant it to contain neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol. We will give sample bottles to any accredited physician.

J. B. Rose & Co., No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Travel.—The steamers *Bristol* and *Providence* will resume their places in the Fall River line, on Monday, April 15.

New-York, April 5, 1872.

[Advertisement.]

A Special Edict.—Buy your hats at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway. His Spring style is of unexceptionable beauty and elegance.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana and Nassau.—Rev. Francis Vinton, Mrs. Vinton, Miss G. Vinton, Judge Davies, daughter and maid, Prof. and Mrs. Davies, Gen. and Mrs. Thos. A. Davies and servant, Mrs. Col. J. Mansfield Davies and daughter, Mrs. Capt. Minton and son, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Rich, Miss Jennie Rich, Master Rich, Mrs. M. S. Burnside, 7 children and nurse, W. H. Webb and wife, Miss Webb, Miss Campbell, B. P. Bakewell, Miss Bakewell and maid, Miss Kerr, Mrs. A. H. Bell, C. J. Bell, Mrs. Townley, Mrs. R. B. Alden and servant, Miss Alden, C. S. Wetbeck, G. G. Flonrot, wife and child, Dr. D. W. Pats, F. Robinson, F. James, J. O. James and brother, Mrs. H. Stevenson, Miss R. Dykehick, J. C. Atkins and wife, Mrs. H. E. Mims, F. Gudan, B. de la Renilla, J. McHuzhable, Hunt Goodman, United States Navy, A. Calvo, Miss H. Wood, W. R. Pullinger, M. Tonia, J. Yundly, W. Reilly, J. Avery, T. Kenny.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—H. C. Morgan, wife, child and servant, W. H. Sherwood, wife and 2 children, B. F. Sussman, wife and child, Mrs. Groeslande, Mrs. Burlingame, Mrs. H. Handers, Miss Mary E. Reed, J. Almy, C. H. Ingram, J. R. Stewart, Chas. Schwars, H. Traub, A. M. Happold, J. C. Rose, Wm. Patterson, J. H. Redding, T. S. Daniels, S. A. Pugh, Jr., Jas. Hughes, N. C. Strauss, D. T. Vale, J. Corbin, Jno. I. Bass, E. P. Smith, M. Lageros, G. P. Reed, C. Roland, C. V. Miller, C. Atwood, J. Richardson, M. Mccarthy, and 15 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mr. Schwabe and wife, C. F. Harrington, wife and son, Mr. and Mrs. May, Alfred A. Keller, Bayard Clarke, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Eltse and wife, M. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. De Graff, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and 3 children, Miss Francis, J. R. Hamilton, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Mr. Colby, A. Schildecker, S. Guilles, Capt. R. Holt and wife, J. R. Wilson, A. Drury, S. J. Pardessus, Alfred Welch, A. Barr and wife, Miss Barr, T. W. Wilson, Mr. Macintosh, Wm. H. Shaw, Miss Mary Buckingham.

In steam-ship Trinacria, from Glasgow.—W. L. Broadbent, James Inglis, E. Arents, Wm. Rodger and wife, Mlle. Lehvers, Capt. Anderson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5:32 | Sun sets...... 6:22 | Moon sets.... 7:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8:07 | Gov. Island.. 8:56 | Hell Gate.. 10:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 7.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston March 27, and Key West April 1, via Norfolk 6th, with mdse. and 24 passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. April 4, 30 miles E. from Cape Hatteras, passed bark Brilliant Star, (Br.,) steering S. W. 6th, 75 miles off Cape Henry, passed brig Nellie Husted, from Malaga, for New-York; put into Norfolk short of coal.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool March 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 650 passengers to J. A. Sparks. April 5, lat. 42 20, lon. 61, passed steam-ship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow March 23, and Moville 24th, with mdse. and 487 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had easterly winds to the Banks, and from thence strong westerly winds and disagreeable weather; March 30, lat. 45 30, lon. 39 12, passed bark Lady Havelock, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Halifax, 13 ds. out; April 3, lat. 42 20, lon. 56 11, passed steam-ship Rhein, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans March 30, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Has had fine weather to lat. 32, and from thence N. E. gales.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool Feb. 3, with mdse. to James T. Tapscott. March 2, lat. 41 40, lon. 51, encountered a severe hurricane, blowing away most of the sails from the gaskets; shipped a heavy sea, which stove top-gallant, forecastle, and forward-house, and washed everything movable from off deck; 20th, lat. 41, lon. 52, spoke bark Golden Land, (Br.) from Liverpool, for New-York, with rudder-head gone.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Cowan, Antwerp Dec. 24, and Falmouth Jan. 26, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage and had westerly gales; lost and split sails.

Bark Fannie, Wiley, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark New-York, (Ital.,) Pallio, Cardiff 63 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Came a middle passage and had variable winds and been 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Wm. E. Anderson, Galliam, Bordeaux Jan. 23, with mdse. to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Came the southern passage, and had light variable winds; had for 20 ds. in the Bay of Biscay strong westerly gales; has been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda; April 7, 12 miles S. E. by S. from Sandy Hook, passed a sunken schr. with masts out of water.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Bark Sale, (Rus.,) Nordgren, Liverpool 58 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a middle passage and had variable winds.

Bark Rudolph Mied, (N. G.,) Bets, Minatitlan 30 ds., with cedar to Mott & Way—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Brig Saliste, (of Stockton,) Partridge, Messina 78 ds., with fruit to Boring Bros. & Co.—vessel to John Zittlesen. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 17; came a middle passage, and had heavy westerly gales throughout, and been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lochart, Curacoa 11 ds., with goat-skins, salt, &c., to Jos. Faulke's Sons. Has had fine weather up to lat. 32, and from thence a continuation of strong N. and N. W. winds; left in port brig Emma Dean, for New-York, to sail March 26. Capt. Porter, of schr. Willy Mowe, (before reported wrecked,) and six of his crew, are passengers on the Curacoa.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Peuvert & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Luigi Sesso, (Ital.,) Chianso, Leghorn 50 ds. and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros. Came a southern passage, and had variable winds.

Brig George Amos, Johnson, of and 7 ds. from Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Portugalete, (Sp.,) De Uria, Porto Cabello 21 ds., with sugar and coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Schr. Madison, Brundsbury, Jacmel 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to Morrison & Bartow—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Has had moderate weather, and has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ida Lewis, (of Boston,) Hausted, Bracheer City 21 ds., with molasses to C. P. Leverich—vessel to Winchester & Towne. Has had N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; carried away mainmast-head and lost and split sails.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Caldwell, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar and iron to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Crandall, Bartonux & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. S. H. Irons, (of Philadelphia,) Hubbard, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Addie Fuller, Henderson, St. Mary's, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Sallie Godfrey, Clarman, Fredericksburg, for New-Haven.

Schr. Carrie W. Hamsun, Davis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Rice, Rice, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Wm. E. Barry, —, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Chas. Matthews, Wentworth, Calais, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Holmes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie Belle, Keene, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Abrams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Warren, McGarr, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nicols, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northrop, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelia, Pratt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Louise, Snow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. S. Baylis, Baylis, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. D. May, Rankin, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Pelton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Morris, Morris, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willie S. Sweet, Harris, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Brookhaven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pickett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Plow Boy, Phinney, Appanaug, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Heaney, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Tallman, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Hill, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. C. Clark, Butler, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. W. C. Ridley, Rice, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Horton, Providence for Hoboken.

Schr. Sandolphin, Aylesford, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Providence, for Hoboken.

Schr. Rambler, Hamilton, Virginia for New-London.

Schr. Henrietta, White, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Mary & Carrie, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Laniare, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. R. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Perry, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eva Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. Heaton, Carter, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Peerless Baker, New-Haven for Hoboken.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Miller, Providence.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. H. Mills, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Young, Robinson, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, White, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Mykes, Cold Spring.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Chas. Lawrence, Adams, Virginia.

Schr. Virginia, Brightman, Virginia.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Maloney, Virginia.

Schr. G. P. Wright, Hubbard, Virginia.

Schr. C. P. Sumner, Snow, Virginia.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, New-Haven.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Prudence, Fisher, Chatham.

Schr. S. S. Brown, Mott, Northport.

Schr. Jachin, Ferguson, Belfast.

Schr. Mars, McKahen, Greenwich.

Schr. Peacedale, Curtis, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Brown, Merrill, Boston.

Schr. F. A. Heath, —, Rockport, Me.

Schr. C. & M. Rogers, Cubberly, Va.

Schr. R. C. Burbank, Price, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E., raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—Arr. steam-ship Palmyra, from Liverpool; barks Nereus, from Batavia; Mary Jane, from Liverpool, and Sicilian, from Messina; brigs Ida, from the Rio Grande; E. L. George, from Ponce; M. B. Nickerson, from Cardenas; and Waltham, from Fort Johnson; schrs. Wm. Loos, from Savannah; and Charles Comery and Saarbruck, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. bark Windermere, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 7.—Arr. steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from New-York; schrs. Cygnus, from Baltimore; Lizzie Florence, from Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Porter, of the schr. Willie Mowe, reports: Left Fernandina Feb. 22, for New-York, with a cargo of yellow pine; had fresh W. and W. S. W. winds till 25th, off Cape Hatteras; from thence to March 2, strong gales from N. E. to N. W.; at 6 A. M., had a gale from N. E., blowing heavy, with snow-squalls, vessel under close-reefed sails; the gale increased to a hurricane, blowing away sails, and was compelled to throw overboard part of the deck-load for the safety of the vessel; during the gale the vessel started her transom and sprung aleak; at 2 P. M. vessel gave a lee lurch, and rolled on her beam ends, carrying away fore and after house, boats, &c., and taking everything clear off the decks; all hands got to windward, outside of the bulwarks, and held on to the chain-plates, the sea making a clean breach over her; 3d, 9 A. M., cut the lanyards of the fore and main rigging, and the masts went by the board, and the schr. righted; all hands got on board and remained there until 4 P. M. of the 4th, lat. 37 18, lon. 72 18, when the brig Emma Dean, Capt. Atkinson, from New-York for Curacoa, came up to us, put out her boats, and kindly took us on board his vessel, and provided for us in the most generous manner, doing everything for our comfort, we having been without food for 36 hours, and all hands badly frostbitten. Capt. Porter desires to express his sincere thanks to Capt. John Atkinson for his kindness while on board his vessel.

The steam-ship Missouri, Morton, from Havana, arrived at an early hour this A. M. Reports April 1, in New-Providence Channel, spoke bark E. Sherman, (of Boston,) from Liverpool, for New-Orleans; 5th, 50 miles N. from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship Crescent City, hence for Havana.

Spoken.

March 10, by ship Robert L. Lane, in lat. 22, lon. 29, spoke ship Lady Russell, (Br.) from Liverpool, for Savannah.

March 28, by schr. Prairie Bird, in lat. 31 41, lon. 71 42, spoke ship Lydia Scofield, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

NASSAU, N. P., March 28.—Arr. schrs. Elizabeth Stevens, from London; J. Taylor, from Baltimore; Galvanic, from Kingston, Jam.; Amelia Ann, from San Domingo, with cattle.

JET AND SHELL GOODS.

CARVED WOOD GOODS.

CABINET OF GAMES.

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.

AND

CHOICE PIECES IN BRONZE.

WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.

BAY RUM—THE GENUINE "DOUBLE Leaf" brand in cases and in cases of one dozen bottles, for sale to the trade only. TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 31 Cedar-street.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

SILVERSMITHS.

STERLING SILVER-WARE—925-1000 FINE.

FORKS AND SPOONS—AT FIXED PRICES PER OUNCE.

WEDDING PRESENTS—PUT UP IN APPROPRIATE CASES, TO WHICH ATTENTION IS INVITED.

FANCY ARTICLES, DESSERT SERVICES, &c.—DECORATED WITH GILDING AND OXYDIZING.

PRESENTATION SERVICES—YACHTING AND SPORTING PRIZES ON SALE, AND MADE TO ORDER.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

WORKS, NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.

SHIRTS,

Collars and Cuffs

MADE TO ORDER FROM

PERCALES & CRETONNES,

WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

Elegant Goods

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to inform their Customers that the "Fire" on their premises will in no way retard the filling of their orders, and that they are also ready, as usual, to promptly attend to all work intrusted to them.

As our Building will have to be entirely renovated, we are desirous of CLOSING OUT AT ONCE our entire Stock of

FURNITURE, CURTAINS

COVERINGS AND PAPER-HANGINGS;

And therefore will, until further notice, offer same at unprecedented low prices.

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

East 14th-st., Union-square,

AND

Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Also, a large and carefully-selected line of goods for

CUSTOM ORDERS.

All of the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

A FINE STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS, UNDER-WEAR AND TRAVELING OUTFITS.

SPRING

CLOTHING

NOW READY.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,

NEAR CANAL-ST.

F. KRUTINA

OFFERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, HIS LARGE AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH,

AT HIS

MANUFACTORY & WARE-ROOMS,

NOS. 96 AND 98 HOUSTON-ST.

Between Bowery and 2d-av.

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES AND BROILERS.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to No. 265 Water-st.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

ON LOCUST POINT, BALTIMORE.

We will sell on the premises at public auction, in the CITY OF BALTIMORE, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

ALL THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY

so peculiarly adapted to manufacturing purposes, embracing over ten acres, and known as

THE PATAPSCO CHEMICAL WORKS.

For further particulars see Baltimore *Sun, Gazette*, and *American* of March 25, 27, 29, April 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10.

P. H. SULLIVAN & SON, Auctioneers,

No. 6 South Charles-st., Baltimore, Md.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. HASBROUCK, late operator at Colton Dental Rooms, has given gas to 14,000 people without an accident. Office No. 263 Broadway, corner 32d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE HERring's champion fire-proof safe with double folding doors; as good as new. Call on JAS. YERANCE, Receiver Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M., 6 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M., 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M., 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M., 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M., 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M., 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M., 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M., 4:30 P. M.